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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

The Shipping Report of yesterday announced no Arrival, and the Dawks from the sister Presidencies are equally barren of interest. However, as hardly a day passes that does not bring us a fresh packet of intelligence from one quarter or another, by the CLYDESDALE we have received a file of SYDNEY GAZETTES from which we have selected a few of the most interesting articles for to-day's Paper, and shall give in continuation whatever appears worthy of notice, as soon as other demands on our space may permit.

Some short time ago, we gave an extract from a private letter regarding the state of affairs at the Cape, which did not seem very palatable to certain individuals here who think nothing can go wrong in a colony blessed with Arbitrary Power and a Fettered Press. To-day we copy from a most respectable London JOURNAL since received, a Letter, on the same subject, which we recommend to the notice of these same optimists.

Meal and Bread Trade.—THE TIMES of August 29, made the Meal and Bread Trade the subject of a leading article, from which the following is an extract:—

"It would hardly be believed on evidence short of notoriety, that while the price of good wheat is under forty shillings per quarter, that of a loaf equivalent to the old quartern (the name of which is now, for some wise but unknown purpose of legislation, abolished) has been in many parts of the metropolis and its neighbourhood, not less than 9d. Allow 38s. for the quarter of wheat, which is described to us to be a high average for good corn; and with all due allowance to the baker, the price of the loaf ought not to exceed 7d. at the most. But to the baker we are inclined to think that the fault is less imputable than to others. If the growth of capital favours monopoly, and its frequent consequence high artificial prices, the bakers, who, as a trade, are destitute of capital, cannot in this instance be fairly reproached. The millers and mealmen who supply the bakers of London and the parts adjacent with flour, are known to be considerable capitalists, to be comparatively few in number, and to have to a certain extent the means of settling the price of flour at their own will. To these men the bakers are in a state of vassalage, as painful to themselves as that of the publicans to the overgrown brewers, and more intolerable to society, in the ratio in which bread is more essential to human sustenance than porter. This double tyranny ought to be broken. It is cruel that the farming population should be impoverished, and yet that the poor inhabitants of cities should not be relieved. If the attention of intelligent and independent men be once turned to a subject of such manifest importance, and their activity roused with a view to the adoption of remedial measures, we doubt not that some beneficial results may be obtained. It does unquestionably seem surprising, that the large profits which are ascribed to the meal trade have not yet enticed to that mode of investment, such a body of capital, and such a train of speculators, as would establish an adequate competition, and reduce the profits within ordinary bounds. The fact indeed has often struck us as so extraordinary, and so much at variance with all sound deduction from the common principles by which commerce is regulated, that we have been more slow than our neighbours in ad-

mitting it. But the truth cannot be got over, that an enormous disproportion does subsist, and has long subsisted, between the price of wheat and of bread; and we wish to have the question clearly answered, *who it is that pockets the difference.* We have already said, what is acknowledged by all, that the baker is not a money-making tradesman. It is understood that the bakers are mostly in debt to the millers or flour-merchants with whom they deal. The effect of this must be a complete dominion of flour-merchant over his debtor, and the submission of the latter to whatever terms his inexorable master may demand from him. Nor will the cases be mended by the circumstances of a few independent bakers being scattered among the trade, since they cannot force the flour capitalist to relax his general system of exaction."

That an article of this description should appear at this time of day, in a Journal of any estimation, in the first commercial city in the world, may be considered a sort of phenomenon in its way. It is not certainly calculated to raise the character of newspapers with men at all acquainted with the principles of trade, however much it may chime in with the prejudices of the least educated part of the community. We confess the reading of it gave us considerable pain.

There is no position more true than this, that where there is no monopoly, profits must be nearly the same in every branch of trade. The moment it is perceived that higher profits are to be gained in one branch than in another, that moment capital will begin to leave the less profitable for the more profitable channel. The law that water will find its level is not more true than that of the tendency of the profits to equalisation.

But it is said, "the growth of capital favours monopoly and its frequent consequence, high artificial prices," and "the Millers and Mealmen who supply the Bakers of London and the parts adjacent with flour, are known to be considerable capitalists, to be comparatively few in number, and to have, a certain extent, the means of settling the price of flour at their own will."

Now, if, as we have stated, profits have a tendency to equalisation, how happens it, that a time when capital can be profitably employed in few channels of trade—when the lowness of mercantile returns is driving every day more and more capital into foreign loans, many of them of a very hazardous nature—how happens it, we say, that, with all this disposable capital, a few capitalists should have the monopoly of the great trade in provisions, and the power of fixing their own prices? By what art can the mealmen keep up the price of flour in a market which has been falling rapidly for some time? If there has been a competition to undersell each other for some time among the sellers of wheat is it not singular that in an intelligent country like this, no one should avail himself of the low price of wheat to undersell the mealmen, who obstinately keep up their prices? But the idea of any set of men having it in their power to fix their own prices while a trade is open, is monstrously absurd. The greatness of the capital of the persons engaged in this trade is altogether foreign to the purpose.

But then "bakers are in a state of vassalage as painful to themselves as that of the publicans to the overgrown brewers, and more intolerable to society in the ratio in which bread is more essential to human sustenance than porter, and therefore "this double tyranny ought to be broken."

But the two cases are in no respects parallel. The vassalage of the publicans to the brewers has its origin in a monopoly founded, no doubt, on a fraudulent pretence, but supported by the authorities of the country. The vassalage of the baker to the mealman, where there is any, is merely the necessary vassalage of the poor man to the rich man, a vassalage which extends through all trades. But this is by no means an arbitrary matter. If the profits obtained by the capitalist by any particular vassalage of this description should be higher than usual, the competition among the capitalists in general would naturally reduce it. The vassalage can be abolished at the will of parties—the baker only continues in thralldom to one particular mealman, so long as he can obtain credit on as advantageous terms from him as from any other. We do not mean to say that old connexions can always be instantly dissolved; but, with every allowance for this, it is obvious the profits obtained from any particular connexion must always approximate the general rate of profit. The vassalage of the publican, however, is of a substantial nature. The whole of the houses of a district may be locked up from competition. It is not the extent of the brewer's capital which forms the ground of complaint here; the public have nothing to do with his being *overgrown* or *undergrown*; on the contrary, the greater the capital the greater the benefit to the public, from the facilities for cheap production which would thereby be given in this as in every other branch of industry. A great capitalist may be dangerous to a small capitalist who has to run the race of competition with him, but he cannot be dangerous to the public at large. It is because the great capital of the Brewer is employed in preventing the public from benefiting by the competition of other capitalists, that he is injurious to the community.

We hate all this interference with particular trades. The mealman might with as much justice go to the Proprietors of THE TIMES, and tell them that they have made a calculation of the price of paper, printing, stamps, &c. and that the paper ought to be sold lower, as they now go to the mealmen and bakers. The answer in all such cases ought to be, the trade is open, try it yourself, and endeavour if you can to undersell us. Supposing the price of grain to be what it is stated at, and that a certain quantity of grain makes a certain quantity of flour, the calculation of profit may still be affected by circumstances which the uninitiated cannot be acquainted with. Average prices in such a case may deceive, because the result will depend upon the proportions of the different sorts of grain used. Upon the whole there can be no reason for supposing that the trade in provisions is regulated by any other law than that by which the trade in all other commodities is regulated.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Congress at Vienna.—The Holy Allies are to meet at Vienna early in this month, to from a Congress either there or at Verona. As it is not the fashion now for Kings to meet for mere festive purposes, we may ask, what brings together "this ravening flock, whose vampire wings o'er sleeping Europe treacherously brood?" Is it to act over again the game of Pilsnitz, and suck the blood of some new victim? This is scarcely possible; for Turkey, the only power marked out for the spoiler's purpose, is reserved for a more convenient season, in compliment to the legitimacy of its government. There is no vestige of a quarrel among the Holy Allies themselves, for the dread of liberty has made them one. Still less is there any prospect of a contest in the other part of Europe, to disturb that balance of power which was so nicely adjusted in 1814. They meet, in fact, for the same objects which convoked them at Laybach eighteen months ago, as the *Gazettes* of Vienna, Berlin, and Petersburg proclaim aloud. When Kings band themselves together avowedly to support monarchical power, and to arrest what they term democratic principles, in what light is it possible to view such an assemblage but as an open conspiracy against the liberties of mankind? Let us suppose that authorised agents from the United States, from Columbia, Spain and Portugal should hold a convention, and make a union among these states for the express purpose of aiding nations in throwing down kingly power and erecting democracies. Would not this be denounced as a combination, sub-

versive of the law of nations, and which every independent power was bound to assist in putting down? We should bear immediately of the danger of disorganising principles, and the right of the vicinage to abate a common nuisance. Would not the British Ministers be among the first to raise an outcry against such a monstrous association? Are we then to conclude, that what is fair and laudable when done against the rights of mankind is a crime when done against the rights of Kings? The Ministry of Great Britain, so far from discountenancing the association of the Holy Allies, recognise its justice and legitimacy by sending an accredited agent to take part in their transactions. We leave it to the authors of such proceedings to reconcile them with even a decent outward regard to the forms of a free constitution. We should be happy, indeed, to think that the object of the Duke of WELLINGTON's journey was to protest against the principle which brings the despots together; but we cannot forget what has been done in time past; and had this been intended, we rather think some other agent would have been chosen. There is still one benefit that attends all these doings; they unveil more and more the principles and designs of the parties.

—Every where the scourge pursues,
Turn where he will the wretched wanderer views,
In the bright broken hopes of all his race,
Countless reflections of the oppressor's face!
Every where gallant hearts and spirits true
Are served up victims to the vile and few;
While—every where the general foe
Of truth and freedom wheresoe'er they glow—
Is first when tyrants strike to aid the blow.

Scotsman, Sept. 7.

Domestic Telegraph.—This a very superior invention to bells. It is intended to convey orders to servants, which they can instantly execute, without the usual loss of time in going to receive a verbal command. Mr. Pearson the inventor (a resident at Boston in America) conceived the possibility of surmounting the difficulties that walls and distance opposed to his success, and of preventing the necessity of speech. The master is obeyed as promptly as possible, and the servant, certain of understanding his orders, need not fear the effects of want of memory. Mr. Pearson's telegraph consists of two dials, divided in the same manner, each of the needles is subject to the same movement at the same time, and over the same space. The communication of the movement from one needle to the other, was the only difficulty in this mechanical problem; this obstacle has been ingeniously surmounted. One of the dials is placed in the master's room, and can be made an elegant decoration; the other in any situation most convenient to servants. Every one of the divisions, which can be multiplied at pleasure, represents an order by an understood sign or figure; the master points the needle of his dial to the sign or command he wishes to be obeyed, and that instant the signal is repeated on the dial fixed up for the servants' use. This telegraph is easily constructed and of very trifling expence.

Petrarch's Laura.—A portrait of Petrarch's Laura, by Simon Memmi, was sold for 85 guineas at Wanstead House. The catalogue in speaking of it says—"By the inscription at the back, it appears, that this beautiful picture was painted by Memmi for his friend Petrarch, who mentions it in his 58th Ode, and again in the 89th. After the death of Petrarch it was taken to Arquer; and in 1374, the Florentine Republic sent it to Boccaccio, who also notices it in his Epistles. After the death of Boccaccio, it passed into the hands of Chilimi, from whom it was bought."

Westminster Abbey.—Nothing can be more mean and contemptible than the conduct of those persons who have the care of Westminster Abbey. In order to add a few additional shillings to the enormous revenues of the Dean and Chapter, they have now closed the entrance by the great western door, which was formerly open, especially during divine service, and now the only way to the noble choir must be by Poets' Corner, and then through a little paltry door which admits you to the centre of the Choir only.

The Season.—Such has been the mildness of the season, that an apple tree, grafted this year in Mr. Higgins's nursery, Brixton, Surrey, has just ceased blossoming, and the little apples are now visibly forming!—One is quit formed. The tree is about two feet high, and is surrounded by several other small apple trees; but this is the only one amongst them that has thus evinced the operations of a second season within one year. Mr. Higgins intends to mat it, and give it every advantage to bring the fruit to maturity, notwithstanding any severity of the weather. Should he succeed, it will be a great curiosity to see this little tree with several apples on it, at a period of the year when we may expect snow to be on the ground! The tree has excited a good deal of curiosity in the neighbourhood.

County of Devon.—The exportation of sheep and bullocks from the county of Devon to the neighbourhood of London continues with great activity. Within the last twelve months above 10,000 of the former, and near a thousand of the latter, have been shipped off at one port only.

Equestrianism.—A gentleman, well known in the sporting circle east of Temple bar, has undertaken, for a considerable wager, to ride from London to Cheltenham and back again, a distance of 200 miles, in 48 successive hours, and upon the same horse. The animal is 13 years old, and has never been used to laborious work. Betting two to one against him.

Curious Wedding.—Lately a man dressed like a caulker, tapped at the door of Stonehouse Chapel, and inquired of the clerk (who was in attendance with the minister) if a woman had been lately there. On being told that one had been seen going into the chapel-yard with a basket, he proceeded thither, and found her seated near a tombstone. He immediately began to divest himself of his tarry covering, and she of her outer garments, when they both appeared neatly dressed before the minister at the altar, and were married. They afterwards returned to the tombstone, resumed their former apparel, and departed separately as they came in.—*Plymouth Telegraph.*

Eccentric Character.—An eccentric character and well-known musician in these towns, called Billy Rolles, died lately at the New Buildings, aged 69 years, who was always supposed to be in the depths of poverty; but in his miserable-looking escutoire were found between sixty and seventy pounds in money, and mortgages to the amount of nearly 700*l.* He had died without a will. A Labourer in the Gun Wharf is his heir.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Cure for the Ringworm.—The lime water procurable from gas works, and so offensive to the smell, is stated to have been successfully used in curing the ringworm on the head, a disorder become exceedingly prevalent of late years, and often most difficult to cure.

English Refinement.—On Tuesday (Sept. 3), the Cock Pit in Tufton-street, Westminster, exhibited an unparalleled scene. The celebrated dog Billy, for a bet of 20 sovereigns, was exhibited to a multitude of at least 2,000, the chief part of whom were amateurs. There were no less than 20 carriages in Tufton-street. The match was, that this dog would kill 100 rats in 12 minutes. The bet was made by Dew, the proprietor, but bets to the amount of several hundreds were pending. The floor of the Pit was whitened, and all the rats at once let loose. Dew and Cheetham, the rat-catchers, were the only persons admitted into the Pit; the company were arranged in the gallery. The space which the dog had to exhibit in, was 12 feet square. The signal being given, he went to work; the slaughter was dreadful; in seven minutes and a half they were all killed amid loud cheers; and in nine minutes his mouth was washed with brandy. The dog was decorated with fancy ribbons, and 50*l.* was offered for him upon the spot. His master declined the offer, but offered to back him for 50*l.* against any dog in England.

Marriage.—After some observations on the stupid perplexity of the late Marriage Amendment Act,—the TRAVELLER has the following judicious reflections on the mischief of all legislative interference with the subject:—"We greatly doubt—and we say this

after much serious consideration—whether marriage is at all a fit subject for legislative interference, and whether it would not be more consonant with the moral interests of the community, that like all the other contracts and engagements in private life, they were not better left to take their own course, unfettered by any officious statutory intermeddling. The memorable Act for the better preventing of Clandestine Marriages, the provisions of which this New Act affects to amend, was not enacted with any view to those comprehensive moral interests which embrace the general happiness of society. To protect the interests of religion and virtue made no part of its real object. No such thing.—Its real purpose was to prevent family pride from being mortified, or hereditary rank degraded, by unsuitable alliances. In a few instances it may have had this effect; but the "great evils and injustice" which it confessedly has occasioned, have infinitely outweighed any occasional benefit that may have been produced by the prevention of a few marriages *infra dignitatem*. There is no question but that among the middling and lower classes of people, female virtue was better ensured, and female character better protected, before the tedious preliminaries presented by this Act, of residence, publication of banns, &c. &c. were made necessary, than they have ever been since. Had this act never been passed, and parties had it in their power to marry without any intervening obstacles, at the next parish church, much of that opportunity would have been withheld, which the present interval presents, of taking advantage of the confidence of a young woman, after which the protracted ceremony is left unfulfilled. If any attempt were made to persuade her to an illicit indulgence of affection, her answer would be ready:—"There is no impediment in the way of our being married to-morrow!" If her admirer declined to avail himself of so early a day, his views would be manifest, and she would at once discover his character and preserve her own. The law of Scotland allows the fullest facility to marriage. A marriage contract is made as simply and speedily as any other contract, and we know of no change which is necessary in that simple state of the law, unless it were perhaps the securing of more publicity than is at present provided for. Marriage is a contract in which the contracting parties have the chief concern, but which also affects the rights and modifies the duties of other persons. On this account it is fit that the fact of such a contract having been made should be registered in some public and authentic manner. Beyond this, the interference of the Legislature is productive of immorality and injustice."

The common expense of a marriage by license now amounts to upwards of five pounds.

Mr. Canning.—On the day of his farewell dinner, Mr. Canning received an Address from the Commercial Bodies of Liverpool, thanking him for his zealous attention to the commercial interests of the town. In his speech he noticed this as a grateful tribute from men of all parties to his impartial conduct as a Representative; adding the following strong remarks,—"I stand in the peculiar circumstances of not knowing that I have among you, at this moment, even a political enemy." Upon this the LIVERPOOL MERCURY observes,—"The impression intended to be conveyed to the country at large by this sly observation is, that the people of Liverpool are reconciled to the political career of Mr. Canning, than which nothing can be more false or libellous; and we venture to say, without the dread of contradiction, that there were many most respectable gentlemen in the deputation, who, whilst they approve of the attention and demeanour of their representative, upon local and commercial affairs, despise his political character as much or more than ever they did."

New Vagrant Act.—By the New Vagrant Act, "All persons found betting or playing at any unlawful game, shall be deemed rogues and vagabonds within the full intent and meaning of this statute, and shall be liable, upon conviction thereof, to be committed for three months to the House of Correction, there to be kept to hard labour."

This year (1822) there is a vast abundance of grapes growing. It is said there has not been such a quantity since the year 1782.

Three Knights of Eskdale.

DINNER IN HONOUR OF THE THREE KNIGHTS OF ESKDALE.

The following Articles from the DUMFRIES COURIER of the 6th and 13th of August, will be read with much gratification by many of our Readers:—

On Wednesday the 31st ultimo, the gentry, clergy, and principal tenantry of Eskdale and Ewesdale, met at Langholm, in honour of the Three Knights of Eskdale, Sir James, Sir Poltney, and Sir John Malcolm, and partook of an excellent dinner in the Crown Inn, got up in Mr. Dixon's best style,—the turtle soup was exquisite, and the wines of the best flavour.

Among the company present were the Hon. Captain Napier, George Scott Elliot, Esq. of Lauriston, Mr. and Lieut. Col. Mein, Major Wieland, Major Scott, Major Power, and two other officers of the 7th dragoon guards, who were that night quartered in the town, James Bell, Esq. Woodhouselee, and many others.

George Scott Elliot, Esq. was unanimously called to the chair, and it is but justice to say that owing to the handsome and easy manner in which he acquitted himself, he contributed not a little to add to that burst of feeling, good humour, and regularity so conspicuous on the occasion;—Messrs. Curle and Laurie were croupiers.

After the cloth was removed, and the usual toasts given, the president rose to propose the health of the three distinguished individuals who had that day honoured the meeting with their company, and thereby afforded them an opportunity of testifying the high sense they entertained of their character and worth; this he prefaced by a very neat and complimentary eulogy on those gentlemen, who had by their conduct so highly distinguished themselves, reflected such honour on Eskdale. The toast was drunk with the loudest acclamations, and the usual honours. The Rev. Mr. Shaw, of Langholm, after paying, in the most appropriate terms, a handsome compliment to the gentlemen for their liberality and public spirit, and evincing at all times the utmost zeal to promote the welfare of all, and to forward the views of the youths of Eskdale, begged leave to propose the health of the families of the Malcolms, who, he hoped would follow the laudable example set before them, which was also drunk with the like honours, and the same enthusiastic feeling.

To both of these toasts Sir John Malcolm returned thanks for his brothers and himself, in a facetious and pleasing manner. Every sentence he uttered seemed to come from the heart, and the burst of applause that followed, showed that his address was duly appreciated by all present.

The other branches of the family were next drank with loud plaudits.—The president then begged leave to drink "to the memory of Henry, Duke of Buccleugh," whom he panegyricised as a man whose only aim had been to make his tenantry happy and respectable: he afterwards drank to the memory of the late Charles Duke of Buccleugh, who, he regretted, has not lived long enough to make his many virtues more fully known—these were both drank with respectful silence.—Sir Poltney Malcolm, after observing that, if we may judge by appearances, we had reason to expect every thing good of the present Duke, next proposed his health, which was drunk with loud and returned cheers. Sir James Malcolm then gave "the family of the Johnstones," after paying them a handsome compliment for their generous exertions in behalf of himself and others: for which honour Major Wieland, in the name of the family, returned thanks.

Sir John Malcolm, in giving "the health of the youths of Eskdale," eulogised the conduct of many who had highly distinguished themselves in India, which he attributed in a great measure to the good principles early instilled into their minds; and from thence took occasion to drink the health of the Members of the Presbytery of Langholm, who were present, for which honour Dr. Brown, in the name of the Presbytery returned thanks.

Many other toasts were given, among which were, "Lord Napier—General Dirom—the Hon. Captain Napier—the Farmers of Eskdale," &c. Several song were sung, and a respectable band attended on the occasion, accompanying each toast with an appropriate air. In short, nothing was wanting to add to the happiness and conviviality of the meeting, and it can be said with truth, that in a company so numerous and respectable (58 in number) all were highly delighted and gratified. We have never so much gratified ourselves, nor have we ever seen others more happy; may such feelings be long and sedulously cherished!—Thanks were returned to the president for his conduct in the chair, and his health drank with great applause.

On retiring from the party, the inhabitants of Langholm drew the three Knights out of the town in their carriage, and during the entertain-

ment they showed, by various demonstrations their joy and participation in the general feeling displayed.—From a Correspondent.

August 13, 1822.—Last week we had the pleasure of publishing an account, with which we were favoured by a much respected correspondent, of a most gratifying exhibition of cordial feeling and regard towards the *Three Brother Knights of Eskdale* as they are emphatically called, at a public dinner given at Langholm, a few days before, in honour of these distinguished individuals. We have since heard much on that subject from other quarters, and are convinced that there never was a meeting of the kind where "the flow of soul" was more free, and copious, and delightful. Indeed, it could not be otherwise; for—independently of the extraordinary and highly gratifying circumstance that the sons of a private individual—in the remote pastoral district of Eskdale, had each obtained from the country the honourable reward of Knighthood, by the mere dint of personal merit in the various services of the army, navy, and marines, in distant quarters of the world, entirely apart from each other, and for exertions of a nature entirely different;—independently altogether, we say, of this circumstance, which is in itself no mean eulogium on the spirit of the British Constitution,—it may be safely asserted that there was scarcely a single individual belonging to the district, present on that occasion, whose heart was not warmed by the remembrance of acts kindness, and even essential benefits, conferred on him, either by the Knights themselves, or by some member of the most respectable family to which they belong.

The family of the Malcolms came originally from Fife-shire, where their progenitors possessed an estate of some extent. The grandfather of the present generation, a clergyman of superior talents and virtues, held the living of the neighbouring parish of Ewes; and their father having, while yet a very young man, married the sister of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Paisley, gave up all ambitious views, and set himself down for life in the farm of Binnfoot, previously occupied, we believe, by his grand father. This farm is the property of the Buccleuch family, and has been in the possession of the Malcolms, for more than a century. It is situated about four miles to the North West of Langholm, and is, in point of scenery, and tasteful improvements, the most delightful pastoral residence we ever beheld; whilst the moral atmosphere which its amiable possessors have shed around them, invests it with a far higher charm. The old gentleman and lady died some years ago, but the memory of their virtues is deeply engraven on the hearts of the whole neighbourhood; and of the ladies to whom the farm has now devolved, it may be enough to say, that they tread with no unequal step in the path marked out for them by their excellent parents, endearing themselves to all who knew them by their unostentatious hospitality, their indefatigable, but unaffected benevolence.

Of the three Knights, Sir John is the youngest, though not the least meritorious. At the early age of thirteen he was sent to India as a cadet, and on his arrival found himself thrown entirely on his own resources by the unexpected death of a gentleman who had promised to befriend him. This circumstance, however, by calling forth the native energies of a very active and powerful mind, instead of proving a misfortune to him, served probably to lay the foundation of his future success. His merit was soon appreciated, and having early evinced extraordinary diplomatic talents, united to a facility in acquiring the Eastern languages he rose gradually from one situation of trust to another, till his highly responsible mission to Persia, which he executed with such consummate skill and success gave him a station among the first diplomatists of the age. From that period he acquired an extensive influence in Indian affairs, which he uniformly exercised in a ameliorating the condition of the natives, by advocating, with finest moral feeling, and with the most distinguished effect, the cause of justice and humanity, and by practically exhibiting a truth which was not, till the beginning of this century fully understood in that quarter of the world,—that the stability of our Eastern Empire is essentially dependent on the high principle of honour and the sentiments of enlightened benevolence which we carry into the operations of government, and embody in its most minute details. His political history of India, and his instructions to his inferior officers and agents on his leaving the government of central India, exhibit a specimen of political wisdom, manly good sense, and sound moral principle which we have seldom seen equally in the works of diplomatists, and never excelled. We hesitate not to say, that if his suggestions are acted on in the liberal and enlightened spirit by which they are dictated, that quarter of the world which, at no remote period was the disgrace of our national character, will form its highest pride and most exalted fame; and our rule will be remarked with so many redeeming qualities, as will almost wipe out the remembrance of the usurpation by which it was acquired. It would be injustice not to add that a system akin to that detailed by Sir John Malcolm has for a considerable period been in actual operation in India.

DEATH.

On the 10th of August, at his seat Thwegarton Priory, Nottinghamshire, John Gilbert Cooper, Esq. aged 72 years.

A Cut at Canning.

MR. CANNING AND HIS SPEECH AGAINST REFORM.

THIS tirade has so little claim to attention, either as matter of argument or piquancy, that we should hardly set about giving it a formal answer, were it not for the tone of affected triumph assumed by the enemies of Reform, whose excessive joy at the least departure from the ordinary dulness of anti-reforming speeches, is very amusing. One Tory paper, upon the strength of this display, insisted that Mr. CANNING must be retained in the active service of corruption at any sacrifice, for that nobody else could "lead" the House of Commons. We should have doubted whether this delicate compliment to the Ministry would much tend to soften the hostile feelings which were understood to oppose the Orator's entrance to office; but the supposed necessity of having some one to talk and joke on the side of the majorities has, it seems, overcome even the objections of Royalty, which is wont to be a little wilful in such matters.

After his thanks for the eulogy passed on his conduct by the commercial bodies of Liverpool (which, by the way, he seems to have taken in a much wider sense than the aforesaid merchants meant it,) Mr. CANNING alludes to the two great questions on which he had differed from some of his constituents; namely, Catholic Emancipation and Reform. In regard to the first, he seems to have felt that the pitiful pretence last Session of relieving the Catholics by his Bill to introduce the Catholic Peers into Parliament, required some apology; and he endeavours to persuade his hearers, that he is as strenuous an advocate as ever for the Catholic claims, but that the matter should be treated as one of expediency, and that it would be an advantageous compromise to accept what little the Anti-Catholics would grant, in consideration of adjourning to a future time, "though never abandoning those points which he conceived to be matters of hopeless litigation." He assigns, as reasons for this, that "after a struggle of ten years," a little "breathing time" is necessary; and that he is "anxious to preserve the peace of the country." This is a very shallow cover for sneaking out of a question to which his adherence may just now stand in the way of his advancement. The "struggle of ten years," instead of being a reason for suspending exertion, seems to us to afford the strongest argument for refusing, at the end of that period, to be fobbed off with some paltry concession; and how "the peace of the country" can be consulted, by leaving millions of people in a state of just discontent, is rather incomprehensible. But the truth is, it is more easy to talk of Catholic disabilities as being any longer a question, in which the people of this country are much interested, of all Parliamentary discussions, never was any so unheeded or laughed at as the last one about the Catholic Peers. The mass of the Catholics—the wretched Irish—are suffering too acutely from other evils to think of non-eligibility to offices of state as an evil. The English people at large have too many solid grievances and are too enlightened, to be infected with old womanish fears of being Pope ridden at this time of day; and it begins to be generally perceived, that the corruptionists who oppose the Catholics, are more alarmed for the temporalities than the "ascendancy" of the Church. Such is the general apathy regarding all that is usually understood by "Catholic Emancipation?" with what disgust and contempt then must every honest politician read all this fuss of the Right Honourable GEORGE CANNING about contending for a small part of the rights claimed! How pitiful and ridiculous his begging for "breathing time," and gravely recommending the Catholics to split hairs with their antagonists! However, as far as regards the Orator, time and place considered, every body, whether friend or foe, must see through the thinly disguised motive of this opportune averture for compromise. On the same occasion, Mr. CANNING begs to disclaim any resolution to refuse office, were it offered to him, and intimates his willingness not to press the Catholic Question against an Anti-Catholic Cabinet;—the coincidence explains the meaning of the heartless place-hunter.

In respect to Reform, it is impossible for any reader of the Orator's former speeches not to remark the absurd time to which he now speaks of Reformers. "I wish," he says, "as I have ever done, to discuss those doctrines argumentatively, not vituperatively." What was abusing the Reformers as a "low degraded crew,"—was representing them incessantly as an ignorant, vulgar, and ferocious portion of the "lower orders," actuated only by envy, and eager for confusion and plunder,—was that "discussing their doctrines argumentatively?" Was not that "vituperation?" Mr. CANNING must either suppose his hearers singularly deficient in the faculty of memory, or he must be resolved to make every thing past and recorded yield to his desire of present display. We are well pleased with his new-found toleration for the advocates of Reform; but it would have come with a better grace before so much of the rank and property of the country had declared in favour of that cause, and rendered it not so safe a thing to repeat the former abuse.

This tenderness towards political opponents has, we suppose, helped to make his speech deficient in its usual fun. The Orator was never

a good hand at a serious defence. His cleverness lies in sarcasms upon his adversaries, and in diverting attention from the real question by all sorts of sneers and jests, no matter how brutal or impudent. On this occasion, having debarr'd himself, as we have seen, from his usual scope in that way, his answer to the Reformers cuts a poor figure as a plain matter of argument. The whole of his reasoning (if we may dignify it by such a name) consists of a supposed dilemma, into which he puts the friends of Reform. Granting, he says, for the sake of argument, that certain things prove the necessity of Reform,—

"If there be another assembly co-operating with the House of Commons, then, I say, a reform of the House of Commons is nugatory without a co-ordinate Reform of that other body also?—(cheers)—I put this plain question, and I have never yet met the man who would answer it satisfactorily. If you reform the House of Commons, pray what are your intentions with respect to the House of Lords? (applause) If you wish a reform on the ground of the House of Commons having sanctioned the war with America; if you wish for a Reform on the ground of the House of Commons having sanctioned the war with France, sinking for a moment the fact, that war with America was the war of the people; sinking the fact, that the war with France, was the war of the nation;—if you wish for Reform, because at a later period the House of Commons found it necessary to pass severe enactments, for the repression of dangerous disturbances, then I ask, are the House of Lords, who were parties to these transactions, to go free? If not, then I ask, what is the remedy you propose? And, if you propose no remedy for the House of Lords, where is the benefit of reforming the House of Commons? Do you mean to prevail by reason or by compulsion? If by reason, then reason is as good out of doors as in. Is it by compulsion? Aye, that is what you mean, but what you do not dare to say. (loud cheers.) Why, then, my quarrel with Reformers is not as to the mode or the degree; I take an objection, in *limine*, that they ask that, instead of a tripartite government, there should be erected a simple instrument, which would do its own work by sweeping off every obstacle and impediment which stood in its way. This is my objection to the proposed Reform. I do not object to it because Old Sarum returns one, or two, or twenty Members to Parliament. I don't object to it, because it would prevent this or that Peer from exercising his influence in returning Members for Boroughs. For God's sake, if you can prove corruption in any Borough; disfranchise it, as you have disfranchised Grammond. But if, by the Representatives of the People, you mean the organ of the nation, (and much confusion has arisen from misunderstanding and confounding terms,) then I ask, when the nation has its organ, what room is there for any thing more."

If this objection had any weight, it would be an argument against a House of Lords, but none against Reform. We might leave Mr. CANNING to settle this question with the eulogists of the theory of the British Constitution. ADDISON, DE LOUE, and others, have written volumes upon the beauty and harmony of the "matchless" fabric, showing how delightfully the Crown, the Aristocracy, and the Commonalty, checked and balanced each other, &c. But Mr. CANNING, who pretends to doze on the excellence of this envied Constitution, is here doing his best to prove that all this is no better than an "unreal mockery;" for the Commons, he says, if really chosen by the people, would swallow up the Lords in the nature of things! This redoubtable argument then, which the Orator tells us he never could find any man to answer, amounts to the following egregious position:—It would be wrong to reform the House of Commons, because you might have to reform the House of Lords too!

The Orator however is very far from establishing his inference, that the House of Lords must necessarily clash with the House Commons, in case the latter really represented the people. The idea of three equally balanced powers in the Constitution, we confess, always appeared to us absurd in the extreme. We know that a pure House of Commons, having the sole command of the money, and carrying with it the whole weight of public opinion, will always be the predominant power; can it be otherwise in a free state? But a House of Peers is not on that account reduced to a nonentity. It retains a veto; which is no inconsiderable check to the democratic power. Indeed, for this reason, seeing that the nobility are naturally (as the COURIER himself argues) the humble servants of the Crown; and seeing also, that whatever legislative talent might be found among the Aristocracy would find its way into general Representative Assembly,—we are disposed to think, that an Upper House is little calculated to do any thing but impede the business of the nation, and oppose the interests of the privileged orders to the common interests of the people. The Orator forgets, when he piques himself so much upon this wonderful discovery, this unanswerable dilemma,—that a House of Lords is not even a necessary part of a Monarchy. Spain and Portugal have no House of Lords; and yet the Spanish Constitution gives as large a share of power to the Sovereign as the British. Most of the continental despotisms have never admitted such a body; so that here are examples both of absolute and limited monarchies, which exist without a separate legislature formed out of the hereditary nobility. It has been thought, that a second legislative body is advantageous as a check on hasty decisions, an

subjecting every proposition to a double discussion; and with this view the Senate of the United States was constituted, which, however, is elected by the people as well as the House of Representatives, only for a longer period. But, in the first place we do not see why a due deliberation on every question might not be provided for by certain forms in one House; and secondly, the positive evil which would frequently arise from the separate interests of the privileged few being made a barrier to the common interests of the many, cannot in our judgement be counterbalanced by a mere chance of casual counteraction to a danger so improbable as that of a hurried proceeding on the part of a large body of *real* Representatives. Be this as it may, however,—all this is matter of opinion. Whether the English Nation may, at a future time, retain or dispense with an Upper House, is nothing to the immediate question. The only effect that a Reform of the House of Commons would have upon the Peers, would be to destroy their illegal and pernicious influence in the return of Members to the Lower House, and confine them to their proper sphere in the Constitution. Mr. CANNING talks with amazing simplicity of preferring a "tripartite government" (the present one, as he asserts) to the authority of a "simple instrument" (which a Reform, he says, would make it.) What opinion a man that could utter this, entertains of his hearers, we do not know: it cannot be very flattering to their understandings. The present government is notoriously the very "simple instrument" which the Orator affects so much horror of; that is, it is a simple Oligarchy, founded on the corruption of what should be the democratic strength of the Constitution. The Upper House never quarrels now with the Lower, for the excellent reason, that the Boroughmongers control both. It is to restore the "tripartite government," that a Reform is demanded. At present it is merely shameless to talk of such a thing. All questions of moment are decided in the House of Commons by the borough influence; the assent of the Crown and the Lords follows as a matter of course. Nay, to complete the exquisite consistency and logic of the Right Honourable Sophist, he himself did, in his very last speech (not in Parliament) against Reform, and at Liverpool too, amid the same set of gaping idolaters;—this identical flippant talker, we say, did actually ground an eulogy on the present order of things on the very circumstance, that the House of Commons was the only true field for the collision of the regal, aristocratic, popular interests, the Royal veto and the Upper House being separately of no account! And yet he can declaim in this style about *preserving* the "tripartite" government against a "single instrument!"

A word on the disfranchisement of rotten boroughs. The Orator seems to have had a slight misgiving in regard to his sweeney objection to *all* Reform, notwithstanding the notable dilemma which he never could find any one to answer. He does therefore condescend to allow the punishment of convicted bribery. "For God's sake, if you can prove corruption in any borough, disfranchise it as you have disfranchised Grampound," Generous concession! Mr. CANNING was one of those who, when CASTLEREAGH was accused of seat selling, and proof of the crime tendered at the bar, voted not to receive such proof, because the "practice was as notorious as the sun at noon-day." And now he comes with his "if you can prove." Ingenious politician! Do we want technical evidence in a court of law of bribery in this or that particular borough, when the corruption of the whole system is confessed by its adherents? Must we have a legal process to place it upon record, that the sun shines at noon-tide? "For God's sake," too,—to make the cant pious as well as moral. Is God then concerned in the singling out for punishment of a few poor wretches who may be unavoidably caught in the fact of yielding to temptation, while hundreds of the tempters, and thousands of the tempted, escape by a little more prudence, though not a jot less guilt or less notoriety? Is it, "for God's sake," that such a disgraceful farce should be carried on under the doubly-varnished pretext of indignation at the crime, and of an anxious desire to reform the corrupt doings as fast as they can be found out?

Such is Mr. CANNING's best and newest reason for resisting Reform. The People complain of the exclusion of the great majority of the nation from the elective franchise (without which BLACKSTONE says taxation is not legal) and of the flagrant corruption of the rest;—they complain of the ascendancy of an Oligarchy which sacrifices the national interests to its own selfish views, and which fetters the liberty of the indignant people it has outraged;—they complain of the blood and treasure of the nation having been spent for the base purpose of stifling freedom abroad, lest its example should cause Reform at home;—they complain of the unexampled Debt incurred in wicked wars profligately carried on, and of the most grinding taxation;—they complain of the perversion and corruption to the safeguards of liberty—of packing juries, of abusing legal forms for the purpose of oppressing the poor;—they complain of barefaced acts of arbitrary vengeance, such as the Manchester Massacre—of laws to cramp the Press and to prohibit the constitutional meetings of the people;—they complain of the scandalous league with foreign despots, and of the shameless prostitution of England's name and influence, to stifle the patriotic efforts of

foreign nations. To redress these wrongs, to stop the course of ministerial extravagance, to save the mass of the people from the last stage of ruin and suffering,—the people demand that the Parliament which has done all the mischief shall be reformed, and that they shall be governed by their own Representatives, the only body which will consult the interests of the many. Does Mr. CANNING deny the corruption and abuses? Does he deny that the Oligarchy governs this country contrary to the Constitution he affects to admire so much? No such thing: he denies nothing of all this; but he thinks to puzzle us by asking, "what will you do with the House of Lords, when the other House is reformed?" And this is his only answer to all our complaints of wrongs, insults, and sufferings!

Having done with the *serious* merits of this Speech, let us turn to the comic portion of it. We shall give the main joke of the piece, in order to act impartially by the Orator. He ridicules the inconsistency of the objects of the Reformers, and laughs at the notion of Reform being cried up as a *panacea* for all sorts of evils, however opposite in their Character. In the times of high prices—1817—Reform, he says, was recommended as a means of making food cheap; and now, when prices are low, and the landed interests distressed, Reform is called for to restore the high prices of 1817. It is no very difficult thing first to invent an absurdity and put it into the mouths of one's opponents, and then to laugh at it; but the wit cannot be very pointed which is founded on a direct and notorious falsehood. Who ever recommended reform as a *remedy* for *cheapness*? The Orator, we suspect, had come to the meeting ready charged with the following story of the *red lion*, which being somewhat hard to introduce, and too droll to be lost, he invented this mode of lugging it in:—

"Reform is prescribed as a *panacea* for every thing. I remember having, a short time since, somewhere read of an artist who had attained considerable eminence in painting, but who, for some unaccountable reason, confined himself to one branch of his art, that of painting a red lion.—(laughter.)—He was employed by the landlord of a public-house, for whom he painted a red lion in such excellent style, as considerable raised his professional reputation, and he was in consequence sent for by a Gentleman, who showed him a large panel in his parlour, upon which he wished to have some painting executed. The artist, after grave consideration, recommended that the vacant panel should be filled up with a large red lion.—(laughter.)—and a large red lion was accordingly painted. In a short time after, he was called upon by a neighbor in more humble circumstances, who had a small panel, in which he wished to have painted a landscape, or some pretty trifle in water colours. The painter opposed this plan, and warmly urged that, in order to produce a pleasing effect, the panel should have depicted on it a small red lion.—(cheers and laughter.)—This is the case with the advocates of Reform; in whatever direction you meet them, and the most you can get from the most moderate of them is, that they will introduce only the *small red lion*.—(laughter.)—Gentlemen, I wish these things were only entertaining; but there is mischief in them, and the country must be on its guard; for, believe me, if the small red lion once gets in, he will only be a precursor to the whole menagerie.—(cheers)—and we shall have, not only to turn him out as he came in, but as he will have grown when pampered and fed in his cage."—(laughter.)

The maker of jokes like this is just taken into the Cabinet, and boasted of as a prodigious acquisition! We venture to predict, that he will disappoint the expectation entertained of his services. We do not mean to say that the above is any fair specimen of his facetious talents: he has often made happy hits at the weak points of the Whigs, and has penned many a witty article in the *Anti Jacobin*. Indeed, his paragraphs and parodies are better than his speeches, which, being always composed beforehand, frequently jar with the casual matter of debate. But at the present crisis, there will be very few mere party matters discussed in Parliament. Greater and graver questions will be debated, in which men's feelings are too deeply interested to be diverted, by jests and sarcasms. The contest will lie between the resolute demands of an injured and oppressed people, and the struggle of the selfish few to maintain their sinecures and abuses;—which is no laughing matter on either side. In point of real utility as a "leader" in Parliament, Mr. CANNING is inferior to Mr. PEEL, or Mr. BRAGGE BATHURST. His very merits in another sense—his liveliness and clearness—are defects for this purpose. As long as it is the fashion to keep up an appearance of discussion in the House, and to make a show of argument, as well as vote laws, the best man for the Boroughmongers is one who can talk by the hour, cramming as many words, with as little meaning as possible, into a certain compass; confusing by wordiness, tiring by dulness, affording no tangible points for the enemy, but eternally ringing the changes on a certain set of hacknied vague phrases—the "wisdom of Parliament,"—the "danger of innovation,"—the "sense of the sound part of the community,"—the "feeling of the House," &c. &c. CASTLEREAGH had a peculiar talent for this art of mystification; and the Oligarchy will be better served by some dull fellow, who will imitate the "great man now no more," than by an Orator, and a wit, who has distinct pretensions of his own.

If Mr. CANNING will do his employers little good in regard to talent, he will do them positive harm as to character. They got a great accession of weakness in this way with the GRENVILLES; but this is worse and worse. The Right Honourable Gentleman does not possess a single respectable quality as a politician. He is vain, intriguing, restless, mean, faithless, and unprincipled. One may see how utterly destitute he is of zeal for any cause, by the way in which he sinks the Catholic Question—(the only question that he ever made a stand upon), in order to meet the advances of the bigots. It must be owned, that the disciples of PITT have generally merited the praise of hanging together pretty well; but Mr. CANNING is a ticklish gentleman for a colleague, and has little of the Marplot spirit in him. His denouncement of Lord CASTLEREAGH as incapable, and subsequent acceptance of office under the imbecile are enough of themselves to explain the shifting nature of his disposition. If we may judge from the Lisbon Embassy—one of the most shameless jobs ever heard of—fondness for money is no inconsiderable stimulus with him; but the most prominent feature of his character, beyond all question, is a daring effrontery:—

Creature of one mighty sense,
Concentrated impudence.]

The Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

LETTER I.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

For the prevention of future, and the mitigation of existing distresses and evils to the emigrants in South Africa, and as one unbias'd by local interests, by selfish or vindictive motives, or by the chagrin of disappointment, I hasten through the channel of your Paper to present to the world all the information which a recent, though short residence in that quarter has brought into my possession, descriptive of the actual situation of the British Colonists, and the true causes of their unexpected failure and wretchedness.

Whatever statements I advance have been derived from ocular knowledge, or the most authentic and corroborated sources, but should they be in any instance or degree erroneous or exaggerated, I can sincerely plead regret and inadvertence, for my sole aim and anxiety is the alleviation of the numerous and distressing hardships which already have exterminated many of our countrymen whose necessities reduced them to quit their native land and seek a livelihood in South Africa.

It being my intention, in the present letter, to relate the causes of this ruinous failure, truth demands at the head of the list the want of an enlightened and sympathising Governor, whose taste and talents for public business made him independent of subordinates, at all times accessible, and sometimes even himself visiting the scenes of complaint or distress, to determine their origin, extent and remedy.*

* Lord Charles Somerset, the present Governor and Commander in Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, was lately solicited in the most respectful terms by the Committee of the Settlers Fund in Cape Town, to preside at a Meeting, when they wished to lay before the public the appropriation of the money already entrusted to them, to give a description of the starvation still overwhelming the settlers, and to beseech further donations for their relief. His Lordship did not deign even to acknowledge their letter! After waiting between two and three months (all the time the poor settlers sufferings multiplying), the Committee having liberally voted 300 rix dollars on Lady C. Somerset's application for the relief of the settlers in Albany, directed their Chairman in communicating the vote, to remind his Lordship of their long neglected letter, and at the same time to bring to his notice the perishing situation in which many English families were at that moment, and to intimate the low ebb of their funds—but no answer was made! It only roused the Governor to start a counter subscription, and in the very next CAPE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE appeared an advertisement—"That Subscriptions would be received at the Colonial Secretaries' Office for the Relief of the Settlers in Albany." Hundreds were hence deterred contributing to either fund, general contempt was excited by the conduct of the Governor, who had converted into a party question what deserved and needed the united efforts and unanimous charity of the whole community. The Settlers' Fund was formed under the auspices of the late Acting Governor, most of whose measures were obnoxious to Lord Charles, and thus did the generality of peopled Cape Town account for this extraordinary procedure.

What a melancholy reflexion is it, that an innocent and starving body of our fellow-creatures should fall the victims of others' offences; and how derogatory to the station and humanity of a Statesman, to suffer any such influence to sway his mind, let the personal provocation be what it may!!!

2. The lands on which the British Settlers were located (by order of Sir R. S. Donkin, then Acting Governor) were of too sterile and limited a description. In Clan William, it is an incontrovertible fact, known to every person acquainted with that part of South Africa, that 67 families were located, and compelled to reside on a piece of ground not more than enough to support from six to eight families! The cruel conduct on the part of the Colonial Secretary (to whom it is entirely imputed, as his long residence and connexions in the Settlement might have taught him better), has ruined all the settlers sent there; numbers of them have lost their all, many died of broken hearts, and many of them have found their way to Cape Town in rags, without stockings or shoes, and nearly famished!

In Albany the same preposterous line of conduct was observed; in several cases from forty to fifty families have been located on spots not more than sufficient to support four or five families!

3. In aggravation, as it were, of this injury, another was committed of a most alarming and dispiriting nature to the emigrants. During the rainy season the country is clothed with verdure, but the same parts are without water and burnt up in the summer; so careless or ignorant were the local Government, that they encouraged people to build and bread up the lands in places they were shortly obliged to leave, for want of water, in the hot weather!

4. The most disheartening and destructive evil, perhaps, of all arose from the behaviour of the local Authorities of the Districts to the British Gentry at the heads of parties, dissolving the contracts entered into in Great Britain between the Masters and the servants. Land is of no value without hands to cultivate it, and it might readily be seen that the whole, and only chance of success, to the emigration, depended on the continuance of the agreements made at home between the heads of parties and those under them. The settlers had scarcely arrived, when differences commenced between the master and the servants; upon their coming before the Courts, the local Magistrates invariably, almost took the side of the servants. This soon became generally known—all the servants rebelled, and their contracts were dissolved. To account for this circumstance, we must state, to the disgrace of human nature, that no other reason could be assigned but that Captain ***, the Deputy Landdrost of ***, and son of ***, and Captain **** of ***, the Deputy Landdrost of ***, a relation of ***, wanted servants, and took this plan to procure them; for it is a notorious fact that many servants freed in this manner from their masters, were immediately taken into the service of those worthy Magistrates!

5. The injudicious liberality of Government in giving Ration to the Settlers was also replete with the worst effects, and in conjunction with the above mentioned facility of obtaining their release was a direct premium to servants to ill-use and desert their masters; it was furnishing the idle and dissipated with all the indulgence they craved; it enabled the blacksmiths, carpenters, and mechanics to improve their condition, but left the heads of parties, who had incurred the whole trouble and expence of bringing them out, in an abandoned and most distressing dilemma.

I am acquainted with an intelligent and highly respectable person who visited the Emigrants shortly after their settlement, and he assured me the scenes he beheld were truly pitiable. Old and young ladies who had in England moved in creditable society, and once been surrounded probably with the luxuries of life, were actually without a single servant, tying up and milking their cows—herding their cattle, and doing all the drudgery of their houses, without one to afford them assistance! In short it is impossible to picture any thing more heart-rending.

* Whoever has perused the following Notes appended to the Poem printed in August 1821, at Cape Town, as a tribute to General Donkin's administration, will assuredly learn with indignation that Lord C. Somerset's first act after resuming the Government, was to remove the Drosty from Bathurst, although a large Court House had been erected at a very heavy expence, and many poor Settlers had built under the faith of its remaining the head town in the district. No doubt his Lordship urges to his Majesty's Ministers very specious grounds for this measure; however, Sir R. Donkin is best able to explain the real motive, and will of course have done so:—

"The site of Bathurst, the capital of Albany, was fixed upon only in June, 1820; and in June, 1821, near 30 houses were built and finished, and about as many more were in progress. Divine service was performed there; regular market days were established; a magistracy was in activity; and the whole social machine in full operation."

Again—"Neat and beautiful cottages are fast spreading over the surface of the picturesque district of Albany, and the town of Bathurst is rapidly increasing; several excellent houses are already finished, and many more are in a state of great forwardness. The Drosty house is nearly completed. Mr. Jarman is building an inn, to be called 'The Bathurst Arms,' upon a large and comfortable scale, and with the best prospect of success."

ing than the privations and humiliations our unfortunate countrymen every where exhibited; and it is to be apprehended they must be much worse off now than they were then.

Instead of issuing rations, had the Colonial Government established in the new districts proper magazines, and had they given the people back their deposit money and made them pay for what they received, the necessities would have been supplied without holding out a bribe to idleness and the most infamous ingratitude.

6. For some time back the people have been bitterly complaining—they have called upon Government to relieve them, and what has been done to reduce their grievances? Their rations have been taken from them after the mischief is completed, and a Proclamation, dated the 25th of May last, sent amongst them by the Governor, prohibiting their meeting together to present their complaints to the Landdrosts or to Government. This despotic act is said to have originated from some representations made by the British Settlers against the arbitrary conduct of the local authorities of the districts. In a word they are overwhelmed with their miseries, and they are punished for complaining.

That the old established Dutch Authorities and residents at the Cape of Good Hope would view the arrival of the British settlers with extreme jealousy and enmity, was perhaps to be anticipated; but not that the blighting disregard, the unfeeling indifference of an English Government would be superadded, or that a British Secretary, who in fact wields the whole influence of the Local Government, would employ it in various sinister ways, to thwart and counteract rather than promote their interests and comforts.—That Officer has been heard to declare it as his opinion, "That my Lord Bathurst had no business to send out British emigrants to South Africa." What good will to the settlers' cause could after this be expected from Colonel Bird?

To offer a satisfactory motive for such inhumanity and misgovernment as have been detailed in this letter, perhaps is impossible; yet a large share of it may be attributed to the lust of power and consequence inherent in human nature, which so often makes man suspicious, cruel, and haughty. The English colonist, it was well known, would introduce with him his native fearlessness and love of liberty, with which the degenerate and phlegmatic Dutchman dispenses. It was foreseen, however gradual, yet the certain consequence would be an abridgement of every unassailable power of the Governor, or undue ascendancy of the Secretary; the reformation of many abuses and petty vexations, and the able and impartial administration of justice. In dread of these improvements, as inevitable attendants on the growth and prosperity of the English settlers, I am afraid the Local Government was influenced in the cold reception and injurious measures which have been so generally and loudly complained of by them throughout South Africa.

LONGINUS.

College Joke.—They have at the very head-quarters of Orthodoxy, —Oxford,—sayings which would be termed profane any where else. For instance,—when a tradesman has grown rich by trusting the scholars, they say, "that his faith hath made him whole."

On Tick.—To go on trust.—The term is supposed to be a diminutive of Ticket. Decker, in his *Gull's Hornbook*, speaking of the gallants who go by water to the play house, says: "No matter upon landing whether you have money or no; you may swim in twenty of their boats over the river upon Ticket."

The Barber.—Lord Erskine having been disappointed, when a student at Cambridge, of the attendance of the College Barber, was compelled to forego his commons at Hall. In revenge, he determined to give his hair-dresser a dressing—so he sat down and began a parody on "Gray's Bard":

"Ruin seize thee, ruthless Coe,
Confusion on thy frizzing wait!
Hast thou the only comb below,
Thou never more shouldst touch my pate!
Club, nor queue, nor twisted tail,
Nor e'en thy chattering, barber, shall avail
To save thy horsewhip'd back from daily fears,
From Cantab's curse, from Cantab's tears."

Hack Preachers.—Gilbert Wakefield calls these journeymen Divines "a piteous, unedifying tribe." The Hacks, however, are generally good fast trotters, as they commonly go over the course in 20 minutes—sometimes less.

Cromwell.—A Correspondent writes—"A great many of Oliver Cromwell's chairs and tables, on which he had cut with a knife divers names and figures, have lately been burnt, it is said, by order of the present Lady of the Master of Sidney College. They have hitherto been considered an heirloom to the Mastership: so were the Duke of Marlborough's trophies.—A fine portrait of the sturdy Republican, which has heretofore hung in the Master's Lodge, has been by the same tasteful Dame but into the lumber-garret. It is the only portrait for which Cromwell ever sat.—Dr. C. is a Bishop Expectant!"

The Army.

EXCHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Regulations (directed by Order) to be observed by Regimental Officers, on their Appointment, Removal, Exchange, or Promotion.

Officers, on being newly appointed to Commissions in the Army, are to join their regiments or depôts within two months from the dates of their appointments, or at such period as may be directed by the Adjutant-General.

The pay of Officers newly appointed, who fail to join within two months from the dates of their appointments, or to comply with the directions they receive from the Adjutant-General, is to be stopped; and if their absence is not speedily and satisfactorily accounted for, their appointments will be cancelled.

Officers who exchange, or are removed from one regiment to another; or obtain promotion in another corps; or are appointed from the half pay, are to have recourse to the readiest means of joining the regiment or depôts to which they are appointed or removed. It is expected that few cases can occur where an Officer, selected from the half pay, shall not be prepared to join immediately on appointment.

In all cases where Officers do not join their regiments, or depôts, within two months from the date of their appointment, removal, exchange, or promotion, their Regimental Pay is to be withheld (as directed in the fifth article of sixth section of the Articles of War), until a satisfactory explanation shall have been given, through the Commanding Officer's of their respective regiments or depôts, as to the cause of their delay in joining, and a notification of the same shall have been made by the Adjutant-General to the Secretary at War.

Officers who are newly appointed to commissions, or from the half pay, or who are changed or promoted to other corps, may be reported in the Regimental Returns in the column of "Officers absent with Leave," for two months from the dates of their appointments, removal, exchange, or promotion.

This authority is not, however, to prevent such Officers from having recourse to the readiest means of joining their regiments, or depôts, as before directed, nor to be construed as a right of leave of absence to be claimed by them; nor is it to interfere with any orders which Commanding Officers of regiments or depôts may, under particular circumstances, deem it necessary to transmit, requiring such Officers to join forthwith, or at any specific period within the two months.

The period of two months is allowed to Officers under the above circumstances, to enable them to provide themselves with the necessary equipments, and to join their regiments or depôts in any part of the United Kingdom; and the authority for their being considered on leave during that period, is to prevent any difficulty arising in the issue of their regimental pay on their joining their respective regiments, or depôts.

In the event of an Officer failing to join by the expiration of two months, he is to be reported in the subsequent Regimental Returns, "Absent without leave," from the date of his appointment, exchange, removal, or promotion, and a special report of his absence is to be transmitted to the Adjutant-General, at the end of the following, or third month after the date of appointment, &c. In order that, if no satisfactory account can be obtained as to the cause of his absence, his appointment be cancelled.

Officers, on joining the regiments or depôts, are to report themselves personally to the Commanding Officers, and are also to give notice of their arrival, either personally or in writing, to the Adjutant. The same rule is to be observed on an Officer joining any garrison or military station.

Union Club-house.—The foundation is laid out for the new Union Club House on the north side of Cockspur street, nearly opposite Spring gardens. It will have a grand front with pillars.—The College of Physicians is to be on the south side of Pall mall East, at the back of the Union Club. Both the above buildings will have a front that will face the east, so as to form one side of a street to run from Cockspur street to Pall mall East.—The University Club, at the corner of Suffolk street, is proceeding very rapidly.

Cumberland Gate.—Cumberland Gate, the great northern entrance to Hyde park, is about to undergo a very great improvement. The present structure, with its single carriage-way, has always been extremely inconvenient, and even dangerous, whenever the drive happened to be thronged with equipages. Mr. Hope has made an offer to Government to remove the old gate and erect a new one, with a double entrance, at his own sole cost and expence. This offer the Government has accepted; the workmen have already begun their operations; and from the auspices under which the work is to be performed, we have no doubt it will do credit to the taste and opulence of the founder, and remain a lasting ornament to be metropolis.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

— 89 —

John Bull's Misrepresentations.

The Editor of the *JOHN BULL* is mistaken, if he supposes that either our time will allow us, or that we will attend to every ill-natured remark he may choose to throw out against us. We thought it necessary to explain to our Readers, our views in undertaking the management of this Paper: and having so done, we leave it to the good sense of the public to decide on the propriety of our conduct.

The Editor of the *BULL* denies having made reflections on our parentage: we did not charge him directly for having so done; but every one who has read the Numbers of that Paper, published since the 17th ultimo, must know, that our parentage has been made a theme of vituperation and abuse, in its columns.

We have heard, indeed, the Editorial paragraph in the *BULL* of the 21st of last month, first attributed to one Divine, and then to another; but we are disposed to believe, that neither of them wrote it. If, however, the paragraph be the composition of a Clergyman of the Established Church, who is more generally supposed to be the writer of it; then, we say, a moment's reflection at home, ought to have induced him to dash out the ungenerous sentence—"a man who is by blood but half an Englishman," with self-condemnation; and to mourn over the depravity of his own heart. We dare say, the above will afford matter for a few lines, under the head of *JOURNALANA*, in to-morrow's *JOHN BULL*, by way of further explication of the Text, "*Temperate and decorous language.*"

To shew, if examples be yet necessary, the fairness of the *Bull's* mode of conducting an argument, and the perverse ingenuity with which he labours to misrepresent us, and to mislead the public; we quote the following from the columns of yesterday's *BULL*:-

"March 5.—"In the month of November when we had scarcely regained our wonted health, we received a Note from the late Editor, proposing to give us the ENTIRE MANAGEMENT of the Journal."

"January 3.—"We find that an impression has gone abroad of our having announced the intention of resigning our Editorial duties into other hands; and as such an impression would, &c. &c. we take occasion to say that we NEVER entertained such an intention FOR A MOMENT."

"Which of the two Editors are we to believe?"

To enable our Readers to reply to the above query, or, rather, that they may satisfy themselves which is to be believed—the transmitted Editor, the Editor of the *JOHN BULL in the East*, or ourselves—we request that immediately after the word "*JOURNAL*," in the first of the *BULL's* quoted paragraphs, they will read the following context, which has been designedly omitted to make a wrong impression:—

"With a stipulation, that the fair proof-sheets should be ready for his inspection, by four o'clock in the afternoon; and that, to lighten our labors, he would occasionally assist us with a paragraph."

And it will be found, that the whole passage in our Explanation, stands thus:—

"In the month of November, when we had scarcely regained our wonted health, we received a note from the late Editor, proposing to give us the entire management of the *JOURNAL*; with a stipulation, that the fair proof sheets should be ready for his inspection, by four o'clock in the afternoon; and that, to lighten our labors, he would occasionally assist us with a paragraph; but owing to the state of our health, and by the advice of our physician, we were obliged to decline accepting of the offer then made to us."

Now, we put it to the good sense of any unprejudiced and impartial man to say, that, whether, by giving us the entire management of the *JOURNAL*, with a stipulation to inspect the proof-sheets every day, the late Editor ever intended to resign his Editorial duties into our hands? It cannot but be clearly apparent from the above, that while the details of the Paper were to be entrusted entirely to us, Mr. Buckingham still retained the Editorship.

It is not by such trickery in our inveterate enemies, as we have above been compelled to expose, that the stability of the *JOURNAL* will be endangered; for the majority of the British

community, is not so easily to be deceived. In addition to the more deliberate and systematic modes of misrepresentation and deception, attempted to be practised upon the credulity of the public by the *BULLITES*, they have made a sorry effort at a squib, in the shape of an Advertisement. We here copy the *Choice Morsel* for the amusement of our Readers and Share-holders:—

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

TEN SHARE or MORE in the *CALCUTTA JOURNAL*, the property of an Officer LEAVING OFF BUSINESS. Apply to Messrs; A. B. C. and Co. No. 245, at the bottom of the Loll Dickey—These shares still offer a safe and sure return of 35 per cent. and an excellent opportunity of INVESTING CAPITAL;—i. e.,—barring transmission, or remittance to Europe at the present unfavourable rate of exchange, NOLENS VOLENS.

N. B.—They will be sold a pennyworth, and the utmost SECRECY observed.

While we copy the admirable Advertisement, we at the same time think it a fit opportunity to acquaint our friends and supporters, that since the middle of last month, we have had nine additional Subscribers, and three purchasers of Shares; and that there are now four other applicants for Shares. We cannot conclude this without contradicting the statement, that Mr. Buckingham's Agents have declined acting for him, as heretofore.

St. James's Church.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

Finding that the following material Notice of St. James's Church has not appeared in the *Calcutta News Papers*, for the information and guidance of the Public in general, I herewith supply the omission by sending a true copy of it for insertion in the *JOURNAL*.

"It is requested, that those who first occupy seats in any Pew, will take the inmost, as the occupation of the outer seats first, prevents in great measure the use of the others"

March 5, 1823.

C. J. J.

Discussion Proposed.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

Among the subjects, which at present occupy the attention of the Public, few, on very many accounts, claim an importance superior to that of the Transmission of your Predecessor. This though now, of course, denied by the *Bullites*, will, I presume, be admitted by them, when that event becomes a topic of discussion in the British Parliament, when it is canvassed in an English Court of Justice, and taken up and largely commented upon by the Independent Press at Home.

But let the degree of importance belonging to that subject be what it may, it is certainly a matter of curious and interesting speculation to consider, whether the recent proceedings of the *Bullites*, were judicious or injudicious; whether the measures adopted by them against Mr. Buckingham, will be acceptable or displeasing to that body, to which they owe immediate obedience; and, whether, their ultimate ends are likely to be accomplished or defeated, by the *Coup de grace* they so long and loudly invoked.

To discuss these topics, in a manner suitable to the interest they are calculated to excite, is not my intention; and, indeed, it is a task to the performance of which, I feel myself wholly unequal. My object is to express a hope that I shall shortly see some one offer, through the medium of your pages, his sentiments to the Public on a subject so important.

Any one who undertakes the task, I recommend, may engage in it with a fair conviction, that however his observations may offend the enemies of Freedom, its friends, a numerous and enlightened band, will see with pleasure an attempt made to examine the questions that I have suggested for discussion.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

Serampore, Feb. 26, 1823.

THEODOSIUS.

A Loyalty and Treason.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

Of late, I have heard and read so much about Treason and Opposition to Government, that my pen has suddenly started from its place, to say something on the subject.

The Bullites have charged you with a spirit of disloyalty towards Government, merely because a liberal tone of feeling and sentiment prevails in the pages of the JOURNAL. So fallacious and groundless is this view of the question, that I conceive it amounts to a libel upon the Higher Powers, who, if they judge impartially must regard it in the same light.

If, Sir, there be any portion of *true* loyalty in India, contra-distinguished from *false*, it will, I am sure, be found to exist on the side of those who advocate liberal principles and sentiments like those contained in the columns of the JOURNAL. On the other hand, if there be any thing of *real* disloyalty towards Government, distinct from what may be purely *imaginary*, it is to be seen in no other quarter than in the conduct of the Bullites themselves, who, void of all those principles which constitute the proper dignity of the governed, deal in nothing but exaggerated and unqualified praise towards those from whom they receive "the humiliating reward of smiles and rупees." Like themselves, the Bullites will cry "peace, peace," when there is no peace. They will exclaim "health, virtue, and soundness," when these qualities are fast going to decay, and even perishing out of our sight. Like an unskilful physician, too, they will cry "All is well" when disease and death are ready to take possession of the whole frame.

Not so, however, with the JOURNAL; which, taking a dignified stand by the side of such powerful Allies as Truth, Reason, and Argument, speaks what is consonant both to Fact and Principle, so that Government, may be put in possession of the Public Voice on matters connected with the Public Welfare. The Bullites again, not daring to speak out the truth, from the servile fear of giving offence,—though deservedly so,—suffer evils of every description to grow and rankle in Society; whereas the JOURNAL, on the other hand, being both a faithful Monitor and Censor, takes rational means for bringing those evils to the bright glare of public light through the only fair medium of a Public Press; so that, if such evils really exist, they might be rectified, or if otherwise, they may be fully and openly refuted.

Now, Sir, the principles of which of these two Papers (the CALCUTTA JOURNAL and the JOHN BULL IN THE EAST), that lay equal claim to the merit of serving the Public Cause, are better calculated to promote the good of the country and to preserve the dignity of Government, I leave a liberal and discerning Public to decide; but I would only ask this favor of them, that, having once made a fair decision one way or the other, they will be candid enough to act accordingly; that is, that they will, on the one hand, retain with feelings of still higher respect and admiration the party that shall turn out to be the defamed and injured party; and that they will, on the other hand, reject and spurn from them with contempt and disdain the party that shall, by the same process of scrutiny, be found to have hitherto made loud pretensions to public patronage and support, which are not founded in such principles as a liberal and an enlightened Public can sanction by their countenance.

At the commencement of this Letter, I speak of *libel*—Your conduct on the part of the Bullites towards Government, by way of fair retort upon them for so scandalous a charge brought forward against you by them. Other avocations forbid my saying more just now in support of my assertion; but I beg you will suspend the exercise of your judgment on this point, till you hear again from,

Sir, your obedient Servant,

March 5.

THE EQUAL SCALES OF A BALANCE.

Ungenerous Insinuation Refuted.

Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he, that fishes from me my good name,
Robs me of that, which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. —SHAKESPEARE.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In the HURKARU of to day there is a letter conveying insinuations so ungenerous, that I must beg of you to republish it with the few comments which I have appended to it: the letter is as follows:—

"What is the reason that we hear of so many Vessels getting aground in the river? A few days since a Dutch Vessel was twice aground on a sand bank, in her passage to Kedgerree, and on Sunday last a small Vessel under Dutch colors, got on shore in Garden Reach, close to the house of Mr. Calder, and was in imminent danger of being seriously injured, when she was fortunately got off with the assistance of some Boats which the Gentlemen in the neighbourhood sent to her assistance. It is very strange that such accidents as these, should happen at this season, and with Vessels of small size and light draught of water. —Your's—CIVIS."

What the object of CIVIS may have been in writing the above letter, I cannot positively affirm, but the impression which his letter is calculated to produce is this, that, in his opinion at least, there is either some collusion between Pilots, Masters, and Owner to run vessels ashore *purposely*, or that they are run ashore from gross neglect. Persons not possessed of any Nautical knowledge, and merely knowing in fact, in reference to the subject, that Ships are just now bad concerns, and that when lost, the loss is considered a good riddance, may be induced to adopt the opinion CIVIS appears to entertain, since they will naturally conclude that he would not put forth such an insinuation as that conveyed in his Letter, without some ground for it.

Now, Sir, I ask, if CIVIS did not mean to reflect on the character of either the Pilots or the Masters and Owners, what was his object in asserting, that "it is very strange that such accidents as these should happen at this season and with vessels of small size." If he were a Seaman as well as a Citizen, he would know how and why these things happen, and if his object were simply information, why assert that it is strange, that such effects should arise, of the causes of which he would not wait to be informed.

Any man who has ever been up and down this river must know that the rapidity and irregular sett of the tides during the springs, the sudden failures or change of wind on the edge, perhaps of a Bank, and a variety of other causes, render every vessel so going up and down it, liable to accidents at all seasons: and perhaps in one point of view there is more risk at this season than during the S.W. Monsoons, for then a vessel would be kedging down, or if working, be sure of a commanding breeze, whereas at this season her Pilot would, with a fair wind, be sailing down, and perhaps without the slightest indication of change or failure be taken aback or becalmed on the edge of a Sand, when, if the ship were badly manned, before he could brace about or bring her up with an anchor, she would be ashore in spite of all that seamanship could do—and I have actually seen a vessel leaving the Port saved from going ashore by the exertion of the Pilot and Officers alone, when the crew new to the vessel and to each other, were all in confusion and did not know where a rope in her was belayed.

If CIVIS sought for information, he will now be so far satisfied as to know, that the accidents which he so hastily ascribes to neglect or a more criminal cause, may occur without culpability on the part of any one; but if he still doubts this, let him refer to the Master Attendant, and if he can shew any ground for such an imputation as his letter is calculated to attach to the characters of the Pilots of the particular vessels he has alluded to, no doubt that Officer will perform his duty by ordering a Court

of Enquiry into their conduct, whilst if he doubts the accuracy of what I have stated as to the causes of the accidents referred to, I dare say, that the same Gentleman will either confirm or deny it and give him ample satisfaction on that head. In the mean time, every impartial man must deprecate that reversion of the order of proceeding, which justice, equity and honesty equally enjoin that is exhibited in his letter. He condemns before he ascertains there is even ground for any accusation.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

Hewrah, March 6, 1823.

ARION.

Disinterested Proposal.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Though you have, I believe noticed to your Correspondents, that it was your intention to decline inserting Letters relating to your Predecessor and his * * * * * Transmission from this country, I am induced to hope that you will not refuse insertion to this, for several reasons, but more particularly as the late Editor is already on his voyage home, and as it chiefly tends to show, how much the exercise of the Arbitrary Power of which he is the victim has deadened the best feelings of Englishmen in this country; or at least has produced such an effect that there are only a few individuals, viz. those who are independent, and those, though not so, whose feelings will not allow them to remain silent, that dare to express their sentiments on it.

Nor is this the only restraint which all classes of society appear obliged to submit to, but so detrimental to the interests of all depending in any way on the support of those in power was any intercourse or shew of civility to Mr. B. deemed, that it was doubted whether any Commander would venture to give him a cabin even.

This, Sir, ought to be if possible remedied and some effort made to undeceive those who have misconstrued the silence of the Friends of Liberty and a Free Press. I with some diffidence propose, that, with this view, a Book be opened for the purpose of receiving the names of those who wish to subscribe to a Golden Vase to be presented to Mr. Buckingham in England, as a mark of the high estimation in which he is held by us both in a public and private character—as a record of our sentiments as to the great benefit that he has conferred on India, by his labours,—and lastly, to show our abhorrence of that Power, so contrary to all the principles of British Freedom, that has been exercised against him. I would propose also, that from amongst the subscribers, a Committee should be chosen to propose an Address to the British Parliament, which should be signed by all, petitioning them to abolish a Power so liable to be abused.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

New Road.

A SUB.

Note.—We have taken the liberty of applying the pruning knife rather freely to our Correspondent's Communication for reasons sufficiently obvious; we must not allow him to become a sufferer by yielding to the generous impulses of his heart. We admire that noble disdain of interested considerations, that genuine manly feeling, which have actuated him to communicate his real name to us, but we should indeed disgrace the cause we advocate and the station we occupy, if we could avail ourselves of a confidence so honorably reposed in us, for the purpose pointed out by him.—Ed.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees	206 4	a	206 8	per 100
Doubloons,		30 8	a	31 8	each
Joes, or Pizas,		17 8	a	17 12	each
Dutch Ducats,		4 4	a	4 12	each
Louis D'Ors,		8 4	a	8 8	each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,		190 4	a	190 8	per 100
Star Pagodas,		3 6 1	a	3 7 6	each
Sovereigns,		10 12	a	11 0	each
Bank of England Notes,		9 8	a	10 0	each

Selections.

Madras Courier Office, Feb. 21, 1823.—Yesterday morning the Ship **INDIAN OAK**, from Batavia the 8th ultimo, anchored in the Roads. **Passengers.**—Mr. Phamus, Miss Phamus, Carriapet Phamus, Esq. and 2 Servants.

We have heard nothing further of the **ALLIGATOR**, Sloop of War. The **COMMODORE** was waiting her arrival at Trincomalee which was hourly expected when the **TERMAGANT** sailed.

Of the homeward-bound Vessels now in the Roads, the **PROVIDENCE** will be the first to continue her Voyage—she will take her departure to-morrow evening. The H. C. Ship **WARREN HASTINGS**, the Free Traders **LARKINS** and **CATHARINE**, and the Sloop of War **TERMAGANT** will all follow in the course of next week.

Hibernian Subscription.—Total on the 19th February 1823, 75 Guineas and Rupees 1,06,808 1 11.

Rope Bridges.—The ingenious fabric erecting on the Esplanade, immediately opposite the General Post Office, seems to excite a good deal of speculation.—It is however nothing more than a laudable attempt to introduce Hemmen, or Coir Rope Bridges, on the principle of Suspension, with the view of eventually throwing them over some of the Mountain Torrents, and Rapids, which intersect the great North-west Road to Benares, and which now check the progress of our Public Mails, from ten to twenty hours during the height of the periodical rains, when no boat, or raft, can attempt to cross—until the waters subside.—We have seen the small working Model constructed by the Post Master General; and as far as we are capable of judging, we believe the plan to be entirely new.—If it succeeds, and we heartily wish it may, the advantages, in giving celerity to the Public Mails at a very inconsiderable expence, are too obvious to need any comment. The Model is constructed on a scale of eighty feet only, but the experiment now making is, we are told—*one hundred and sixty feet* between the standards, which require no pier heads, being placed back at a safe distance from the banks of the Nullah, over which the Bridge is intended to be thrown. It is a particularly dangerous Torrent, about eighty miles from Calcutta, and within twenty of Bancoorah, on the Benares Road. The treadway, constructed of split Bamboo, is eight, or nine feet wide, over which foot passengers, and light cattle, may pass in safety; and perhaps the scheme may be improved for Carriages, especially where the Span is within one hundred feet. The whole Machinery is so constructed, as to render it easily portable on Carts, Elephants, &c.—It may also be taken down and housed during eight months in the year, while the Rapids are dry, which will greatly tend to its durability.

We hope hereafter to give a more satisfactory description of this Rope Suspension Bridge, when the experiment is completed. In the meantime we shall only add that all the component parts have been prepared, fitted, and put together at the General Post Office, under the personal direction and inspection of the Post Master General, who is indefatigable in his exertions to improve the important department under his management and control.

Bachelor's Ball.—The Bachelors of Calcutta have issued their cards of invitation to a Ball and Supper at the Town Hall on Monday next. Adverting lately to a similar entertainment at Madras, one of the Madras papers contained the following remark:—"We take occasion to remind the Bachelors of a festival in Greece, during the celebration of which, the women were empowered to seize the Old Bachelors, to drag them round the altar, and beat them.—*Prenez garde*, this festival was celebrated in MARCH!"

Chemical Lectures.—Mr. MACK concluded his course of Chemical Lectures on Tuesday night. The last was on Electricity, which he illustrated by a variety of amusing experiments. He deserves great credit for the zeal he has displayed and the labour he has devoted to the elucidation of a most beautiful and interesting study. His talents must have produced a favourable impression on his auditors, who will, no doubt, be glad to attend his future Lectures. But the cold season is not, we conceive, the most convenient time for that purpose. During the cold weather private and public parties continually interfere, and on that account a course of Lectures in the Hot Season is much more likely to be extensively patronized.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.]
1 11 a 2 1	On London 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees, ..	2 a 2 1
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees, ..	92
	Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees, ..	
	Bills on Court of Directors drawn, at 2 6—Exchange 26 a 28 pr. ct. prem.	
	Bank Shares—Premium 60 to 62 per cent,	

New South Wales.

Australian Bible Society.—We have received from Hobart Town a copy of the "Fourth Report of the Auxiliary Branch Bible Society of Van Diemen's Land," which has but very recently been printed. We are proud to bear testimony to the apparently unremitting exertions of the Members of so potent an Auxiliary in the diffusion of the Word of God throughout those populous and interesting Settlements. The Institution seems to be far from discouraging; in which assertion we feel borne out by the following sentence contained in the Report:—"It was determined, that application should be made to the Rev. William Cowper, Secretary to the Bible Society of New South Wales, for a further supply of the Holy Scriptures."

Bees in Australasia.—We congratulate our Readers upon the complete establishment of that most valuable insect, the bee, in this Territory. During the last three weeks, three swarms of young bees have been produced from two hives, the property of D. Wentworth, Esq. purchased by him from Captain Wallace, of the *Isabella*, and placed at his estate at Homebush, near Parramatta. The fragrant shrubs and flowers of Australasia are thus proved to be peculiarly congenial to the increase of this insect; and we trust that, in a few years, we shall be able to add honey and wax to our other numerous productions.

Accident.—We are sorry to have to report the lamented death of Mr. Joseph Howe, second son of William Howe, Esq. J. P. of Mollo's Main. This promising young Gentleman was unfortunately struck by the limb of a tree which fell upon him, on Monday last. Surgical aid was promptly obtained; but every effort to prolong existence proved abortive; Mr. Howe dying the same night.

Abandonment of Corporal Punishment.—We intended some time since to have noticed the beneficent abandonment of corporal punishment among the government gangs, which was at one period (no doubt necessarily) much resorted to. There seems to have been a system introduced which is more embittering and degrading to the notorious and hardened offender, less repulsive to humanity, and at the same time more operative in its effects than the old system. The offender, instead of being brought before the Magistrate for every crime as heretofore, and receiving a merited corporal punishment, is now visited with a sentence from the Chief Engineer, which directs the determined transgressor to wear a chain to one of his legs, to which is attached a log in the shape of a sugar loaf; and this log and chain are varied, in size and weight, according to the degree of the offence perpetrated. We do not mean to say, that the whip is not still suspended over the incorrigible rogue; but, it is gratifying to reflect, that a punishment is in estimation which is so ignominious as well as irksome in its visitation; while flogging, at which the human mind involuntarily recoils, is becoming so much in disuse, that ere long, it is hoped, the agonizing system will drop into oblivion. There are numbers of characters who would rather undergo the chastisement of the whip than be publicly exposed, in the streets and roads, with so disagreeable and reproachful an appendage as the chain and log; and, where a degree of shame is manifested, interwoven with punishment, hopes may be entertained of a not far-distant reformation, even among the most abandoned.—*Sydney Gazette*, Nov. 1.

Major General Macquarie.—We have followed our late respected and beloved Governor across the treacherous deep, and now we have the sincere pleasure to announce, to the Australasian world, the safe arrival, on the 28th of June last, on the tranquil shores of Old England, of Major General and Mrs. Macquarie, with their only Son, in excellent health.

Transportation.—We have traced the absurd report of sending prisoners to New Zealand to an Irish paper. It is true, that a few hundreds are to be sent to Bermuda, to make that island a safe and convenient port.

A vast sensation has pervaded the public mind during the past week, owing to the circulation of a report which goes to say,

that the Government at home had resolved to send out no more prisoners to these Colonies, but had fixed upon some part of Africa as a more suitable place of exilium for future transgressors. We promise to procure against next week the English Paper, which contains the debate in the House of Commons that gave rise to this misrepresentation. Suffice it to say, however, that there is not the least authority for the report.

Bankruptcies.—We are sorry to report, that through unavoidable and multiplied losses, Mr. Kermod, a merchant much respected in this country, has unfortunately become a bankrupt. A paper of June last, also conveys the intelligence of the failure in mercantile speculations of Mr. John Raine, who has been announced as a bankrupt accordingly.

Losses at Sea.—Advices from Hobart Town mournfully inform us of the great loss our colonial trade has experienced in the wrecks of three vessels, within the last four months. The *VICTORINE*, Captain Risk, has never been heard of since her departure from Sydney in August last. The *LITTLE MARV*, a number of weeks since, left Hobart Town for Port Dalrymple, with a cargo of merchandize on board, estimated at £5000; she is also now pronounced to be lost, not having reached her destination. Mr. Stocker, of Hobart Town, is a loser by this vessel, of £1200. And the *GOVERNOR BRISBANE*, a fine schooner, in endeavouring to clear the land for the *Mauritius*, was blown on shore at Port Dalrymple in a gale of wind, and completely wrecked; fortunately, in this instance, no lives were lost.—*Sydney Gazette*, Nov. 8.

Propagation of the Gospel.

To the Editor of the Sydney Gazette.

SIR,

Some weeks ago you favored the Public with a correspondence about the Christianizing of our Aborigines; and, from the concluding sentence of the last Paper on that subject, it might be inferred that it would soon obtain further discussion. But, so far as I recollect, nothing of this kind has been since noticed, except the public baptism of a black boy, at Parramatta.

After anxiously waiting till now, hoping that some of those charitably minded persons, who so feelingly espouse the cause, would again, ere this, occupy your columns, I now rather reluctantly intrude myself, requesting permission to "shew my opinion," for the honour, the support, and the prosperity of the work.

I have no hesitation in declaring it to be the indispensable business of Christians, to communicate, unto all men, a knowledge of the only Redeemer.

In the present case, however, with all deference to those who are more experienced in such matters, I would caudally suggest an inquiry, viz. — Whether there should not be printed and published, if not annually, at least occasionally, a concise Report of the Native Institution, stating the numbers, sexes, and ages of the children, the time in school, the progress made, &c. &c? And likewise in regard to the Mission, which is to be maintained by voluntary contributions made by the well-disposed people in England and in New South Wales, as it has already been observed (*SYDNEY GAZETTE*, 26th June, 1822), that the small sum of £19 only had been here subscribed, while £140, or upwards, had been drawn from the Parent Society; whether it might not therefore, be to the respect, the benefit, and the increase of the Mission, if the friends of Christianity were favored with a brief, exact, and faithful account of all the particulars in this labour of love?

In all plans and proceedings which are professedly pious and public, and for the honour of the great Redeemer, it seems to me but reasonable and just, to afford every possible satisfaction to those, at least, who are benefactors; and to those who are interested in the civilization and happiness of mankind.

Should you, Mr. Editor, consider these remarks worthy of a place in the *SYDNEY GAZETTE*, by inserting the same you will confer a favor upon

ALIIQUIS,

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

— 93 —

Government Orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 20, 1823.

Mr. F. D. Gordon, Commercial Resident at Luckpore.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by the Honourable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 28, 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment.

2d Regiment Light Cavalry.—Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant George Arrow to be Captain of a Troop, and Cornet George Leigh Trafford to be Lieutenant, from the 21st Feb. 1823, in succession to Eldridge resigned the Service.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon John Savage to be Surgeon, from the 14th February 1823, in succession to Phillot deceased. Assistant Surgeon Murdock Meleod to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Midnapore, vice Savage promoted.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets of Artillery and Infantry, are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their Appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant and Ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Artillery.—Mr. John Edwards, date of arrival in Fort William, 21st February 1823. Mr. Henry Montgomery Lawrence, 21st ditto.

Infantry.—Mr. Charles Brackley Kennett, 21st ditto.

Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant William Bowe, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank—date of Arrival in Fort William, 20th February 1823.

Lieutenant Colonel Lucius Robert O'Brien, of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Assistant Surgeon G. Angus to perform the Medical duties of the Salt Agency at Hidgelee.

Assistant Surgeon G. Waddell, M. D., to perform the Medical duties of the Salt Agency Division at Barripore, vice Angus.

Assistant Surgeon James Ronald, to perform the Medical duties of the Jessore Salt Agency, vice Waddell.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick Corbyn to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Allahabad, vice Tytler promoted.

Ensign Bowyer Steward of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for the benefit of his health.

Ensign George Wood of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted at his own request, to resign the Service of the Honorable Company.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify to the Army, that the Honorable the Court of Directors have approved of a modification of their Original Orders of 1796, as to Leave of Absence and Furlough, and to permit the absence of an Officer on urgent Private Affairs from his own Presidency, for any period not exceeding three months, to be counted as part of his term of Service.

WM. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta; February 26, 1823.

Lieutenant W. R. Maidman is appointed to officiate as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Horse Brigade during the absence, on general leave, of Lieutenant, Adjutant and Quarter Master Pennington.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence:

1st Battalion 27th Regiment—Lieutenant Lewis, from 1st April, to 1st October, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; February 26, 1823.

The Commander in Chief is gratified in announcing to the Native Troops the indulgence of Furlough, and that a continuance of favorable circumstances enables His Excellency to grant an extension of the period, similar to what the Troops have enjoyed for the last two Seasons.

On the receipt therefore of this Order at Stations respectively, Leave is to be granted to the Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the several Native Regiments in the proportions laid down in General Orders of the 17th February 1821, and 18th of January 1823; and the duration of the period as therein prescribed, is according-

ly to be limited with reference to the distance and relative situation of the different Corps.

The Commander in Chief enjoins upon all, the strictest attention to the Orders above referred to, and more particularly upon Officers Commanding Corps, in seeing that a due regard is paid to the priority of claims, and that their Men are fully aware of the penalties which attach to exceeding the authorized period of their leave.

Surgeon James Williamson is posted to the 23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon H. S. Mercer is posted to the 2d Battalion, 23d Regiment, and directed to join Head Quarters of the Corps at Dinapore without delay.

The appointment in Battalion Orders of the 6th instant, of Lieutenant Steer to act as Adjutant to the detached Wing of the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry during its separation from the Head-Quarters, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers, have Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 20th Regiment—Assistant Surgeon Rind, from 25th February, to 25th April, to remain at the Presidency.

1st Battalion 30th Regiment—Captain J. Pester, from 20th February 30th April, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough; and cancels the leave granted for this purpose in General Orders 18th December last.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; February 27, 1823.

General Orders of the 19th November last, directing the Troop of Native Horse Artillery at present at Meerut to be stationed in future at Kurnaul, are cancelled.

A Native General Court Martial is to be assembled at Bareilly, as soon after the receipt of this Order as may be practicable, for the Trial of Jemadar Sew Loll Sing of the Bareilly Provincial Battalion, and all such Prisoners as may be brought before it.

Major-General Thomas. C. B. Commanding the Cawnpore Division of the Army, will issue the necessary subsidiary orders for the formation and assembly of the Court, and all other points connected therewith.

Lieutenant Osborn, permitted by General Orders 8th January 1823 to do duty with the 1st Nusseree Battalion, and at present in charge of the 8th Company of Pioneers, is directed, upon being relieved by Lieutenant Welchman, to proceed and join the 1st Battalion 27th Native Infantry, the Corps to which he belongs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; March 1, 1823.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

Artillery.—Lieutenant R. C. Dickson, from 25th February, to 25th June, on Medical Certificate, to visit Muttra.

4th Company 1st Battalion Artillery.—1st Lieutenant A. Campbell, from 22d February, to 7th April, on Medical Certificate, to proceed on the River.

2d Troop Horse Brigade.—1st-Lieutenant J. W. Wakefield, from 15th March, to 15th May, to visit Neemuch.

Surgeon Savage, lately attached as Assistant Surgeon to the Civil Station of Midnapore, is directed to join and do duty with the 1st Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry at that Station until further orders.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; March 3, 1823.

Lieutenant Bedingfield, of Artillery, is directed to proceed to Joghigopa by water, and relieve Capt. Timbrell from the Command of the Flotilla on the Burrumpootur River. Captain Timbrell on being relieved will return to Dum-Dum.

Lieutenant Hughes is directed to relieve Lieutenant Rawlinson from the Command of the Artillery at Cuttack, whereupon the latter Officer will return to Dum-Dum.

Brevet-Captain and Adjutant Carleton of the European Regiment, now at the Presidency, is directed, at the expiration of his leave, to proceed without delay to Dinapore and join Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd's Detachment, to which he will perform the duty of Adjutant. The appointment of Lieutenant Marshall as Acting Adjutant to the Detachment will cease on Captain Carleton's arrival at Dinapore.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 7th Regiment.—Lieutenant G. H. Edwards, from 21st February, to 7th April, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; March 4, 1823.

Ensign G. M. Sherer of the 2d Battalion of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, now doing duty with the first Battalion at Prince of Wales' Island, is permanently posted to the latter Corps.

Ensign FitzSimons of the European Regiment, at present doing duty with the 1st Battalion 13th Native Infantry, is directed to proceed by water and join Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd's Detachment of the former Corps at Dinapore without delay.

J. NICOL, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; February 26, 1823.

With reference to the 16th Clause of the Proposals for the formation of a Military Fund for the benefit of the Widows and Children of Officers of His Majesty's Regiments serving in the East Indies, the following abstract account of the Receipts and Disbursements of that Fund is published in General Orders.

Abstract of Fund for the benefit of Widows and Children of deceased Officers of His Majesty's Service in India, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1822.

Balance in the hands of the Agents on 1st Jan. 1822, . . . 3,932 8 10
Received Amount of Subscriptions, &c. during the year ending 31st December 1822, . . . 10,775 2 9

Sierra Rupees 14,607 11 7
Disbursements during the year ending 31st Dec. 1822, 13,590 0 10

Balance in the hands of the Agents 1st Jan. 1823, . . . 1,017 10 9

(Signed) MCCLINTOCK, MORTON AND CO. A. M. Fund.

Dependency.—A Government 6 per Cent. Note—unremittable for Rs. Rs. 10,900, with Interest from 30th of September 1822.

(Signed) McC. M. AND CO.

This Institution since its Establishment in July 1820, has granted relief, as follows:—

To the Widow and three Children of a Lieutenant of His Majesty's 53d Regiment, . . . 3,789 12 4
To two Children of a Captain of His Majesty's 87th Regt. 2,280 0 0
To the Widow and three Children of a Quarter Master of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, . . . 4,087 3 9
To the Widow and Child of a Lieutenant of His Majesty's 30th Regiment, . . . 2,744 7 6
Subsistence to four Children of a Major of His Majesty's 53d Regiment, . . . 1,247 6 7
To the Widow of a Quarter Master of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, . . . 6,770 6 0

Sierra Rupees 14,929 4 2
And there remains admitted Claims not yet paid, which will be particularized in due time, about, . . . 9,000 0 0

(Signed) MCCLINTOCK, MORTON AND CO. A. M. Fund.

(A true Copy,) W. CROKER, A. A. Genl.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; February 17, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

14th Foot.—Brownlow Villiers Layard, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Ormsby, promoted, 27th January, 1823.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; Feb. 28, 1823.

Lieutenant C. R. McLeod of H. M. 30th Foot (now at this Presidency) has permission to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on Sick Certificate, with leave of absence for one year from the date of his embarkation.

Serjt. 1.—Rank and File. 17.—The Guard and Evidences, as per margin, belonging to the 87th Regiment arrived from Ghazepore, are attached to do duty with the 44th Foot, until further orders.

The Brigade Major King's Troops will retain in his possession and Management the accounts of the men in question.

At a General Court Martial held at Bangalore, on the 12th day of July 1822, and continued by adjournments to the 3d October 1822, Assistant Surgeon Moore F. Finan of His Majesty's 54th Regiment was arraigned on the following Charges, vizt.

1st Charge. "For highly improper and unbecoming conduct, in his professional Character, in having between the 18th of May and 4th of June 1822, when stationed at Fort St. George, Madras, used unwarrantable and abusive language to Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of His Majesty's 54th Regiment when applied to by them, for Medical Aid, either for themselves, or others of the Regiment, but particularly to the following Individuals, vizt. to Sergeant John O'Hara, the late Sergeant Joseph Ford, Sergeant Robert Chambers, Corporal James Lomax, Lance Corporal Henry Grief, Private Henry Riches, Private John Gravestock, and Private Nicholas Greenham. Such Conduct on the part of Assistant Surgeon Finan being prejudicial to His Majesty's Service, and tending to defeat the Intention of his Commanding Officer, as notified in Regimental Orders, dated Fort St. George, Madras, 10th May, 1822.

2d Charge. "For very ungentlemanlike conduct when at Breakfast, in the Officers' Mess Tent, in Camp at Koratoore new Chuttram, on the Morning of the 7th June 1822, tending to subvert the harmony of the Mess, insulting to an Officer present, and generally offensive to the Officers there assembled; in having grossly abused, and violently threatened, in his master's presence, the Servant of an Officer."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.

Opinion. "The Court having deliberately considered the whole matter that has been brought before it, is of opinion, with reference to the first Charge—That Assistant Surgeon Moore F. Finan, of H. M. 54th Regiment, is guilty of improper and unbecoming conduct, in his professional Character, in having between the 18th May, and 4th June 1822, used abusive language to several of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of His Majesty's 54th Regiment, when applied to by them for Medical Aid, either for themselves, or others of the Regiment. But, the Court does fully acquit Assistant Surgeon Finan, of any intention thereby to prejudice His Majesty's Service, or in any degree to defeat the object of his Commanding Officer, as notified in Regimental Orders, dated Fort St. George, Madras, 10th May, 1822."

"The Court considers it a duty further to state its opinion, that in using the language alluded to, Assistant Surgeon Finan was influenced by feelings of almost excusable irritation, proceeding partly from his own debilitated and delicate state of health, superadded to a prevailing conviction, that the Sick men generally (and particularly in the case of Private Heaton) were not brought to him for Medical Assistance so immediately as the nature of the Epidemic then raging rendered essentially requisite."

"With reference to the Second Charge, the Court finds Assistant Surgeon Moore F. Finan of H. M. 54th Regiment guilty of having in some measure disturbed the harmony of the Mess, during the breakfast hour at Koratoore new Chuttram, on the morning of the 7th June 1822, by having abused, and threatened, in his Master's presence, the Servant of an Officer: But the Court does acquit Assistant Surgeon Finan, of all and every other part of the said Charge."

Sentence. "The Court having found the Prisoner, Assistant Surgeon Moore F. Finan of H. M. 54th Regiment, Guilty as above, does by virtue of the Articles of War sentence him, the said Assistant Surgeon Moore F. Finan, to be reprimanded, at the discretion of His Excellency the Commander in Chief."

Revision. "The Court having reconsidered its Proceedings adheres to its former Opinion and Sentence on the following grounds, vizt.

"That with regard to the first Charge, nothing prejudicial to His Majesty's Service, or calculated to defeat the intention of his Commanding Officer, was proved against Assistant Surgeon Finan."

"That with regard to the 2d Charge nothing ungentlemanlike, insulting, or offensive, was proved against Assistant Surgeon Finan."

"And the Court did under the above conviction, endeavour to exclude from its former Opinion and Finding, every expression in the original Charges that appeared to it of a very serious nature."

Confirmed,

(Signed)

A. CAMPBELL, Genl. Comr. in Chief.

The importance of this Case having occasioned a reference to Bengal, His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, Bt. K. C. B. has not been able to make an earlier communication to the Troops of his sentiments.

He is now enabled to say, that the Most Noble the late Commander in Chief in India accords with him in opinion, that the penalty does not bear a just proportion to the offence.

It is now only necessary for His Excellency to record his strong disapprobation and censure of the conduct of Assistant Surgeon Finan. He is to be considered as released from arrest, and will return to his duty with his Regiment.

The foregoing order is to be entered in the General Order Book and read at the Head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Passengers.

Passenger per BOMBAY CASTLE, from China to Bombay.—Lieutenant Barnes, of the Honorable Company's Marine.

Passenger per CARRON, from Calcutta to Bombay.—William Erskine, Esq.

Passenger per ELIZABETH, from Calcutta to Bombay.—Lieutenant Lovatt, Royal Artillery.

Passengers per COLUMBIA, from Bombay for London.—Alexander Bell, Esq. Doctor S. Meek, William Henry Wathen, Esq. George M. Blair, Esq. Captain J. H. Lester, 2d Battalion 26th Bengal Native Infantry, Lieutenant Home, Lieutenant Bell.

Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society.

TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY.

On the 21st ult. the friends of this institution met at the Town Hall, pursuant to advertisement, to celebrate their twelfth anniversary. We have been longer in noticing the proceedings of this Meeting than we could have wished. Indeed, as we were not ourselves present we should not now be able to furnish our readers with the particulars, but for the kind attention of a correspondent,

The attendance in the Town Hall, on the late anniversary of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, tho' not very numerous, was, as usual, highly respectable. The principal feature in the report, was its review of the operation and effects of the Calcutta Bible Association, instituted in July last. It will be heard with satisfaction, that this new Ally has been most honourably active and successful in its career, having collected chiefly in small contributions near 6000 Rupees in aid of the cause. But this is its smallest praise. Its beneficial effects on the Christian Community have been considerable. Christians of all denominations in Calcutta have been excited to new earnestness in the charitable works of disseminating the Holy Scriptures, and there is good reason to hope that many individuals who were before indifferent to the Bible, have had their attention called to it, and learned to appreciate its treasures, in consequence of their intercourse with the visiting members of the Association Committee; and if the future proceedings of the association keep pace only with the past, the community cannot but receive from it the most essential benefit. It is needless to anticipate the subject by entering into details in this place, as the public will soon be in full possession of the facts, from the Society's own printed document. Soon after 10 o'clock, the chair was taken, and the report read by G. Udny, Esq. Great interest was imparted to the Meeting, by the re-appearance at this anniversary, of the respected Hon. J. H. Harrington, Esq. the late President, to whom the Society was indebted for many years for so much of its efficiency. When the report had been read, Mr. Harrington rose, and addressed the Meeting to the following effect,

GENTLEMEN,

"In rising to move that the interesting report, which you have heard, be adopted and printed, I must request you not to expect any thing like a regular and formal speech for which I am neither qualified nor prepared. I had no information of the contents of the Report, till it was read to us by the Chairman. But I am sure that I express the sense of every one present when I say that it has afforded me the highest gratification. The recent formation of a Bible Association at this Presidency calculated to enlarge the utility of our Auxiliary Society, forms a new era in the annals of the institution, and from the success which has already attended it, the example given for a similar association at Benares, and the probability of its leading to several kindred associations (the advantages of which in other countries are well known) cannot fail to bring a material accession of energy in promotion of the simple and important object of all Bible Institutions founded on the principles of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

"I might notice some other interesting matters in the transactions of the past year; but as they are fully mentioned in the report, I choose rather to employ the few moments during which I shall occupy your attention in stating what my late visit to England has enabled me to observe personally, the lively interest taken by the venerable President, committee and Secretaries of the Parent Society in the proceedings and success of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, as connected with the common object of both institutions, viz. the circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, with a view to the spreading of the Gospel in all the languages of Asia, and thereby diffusing the benefits of true religion, (with the blessing of providence) throughout this quarter of the globe. I cannot do justice to the feelings or expressions of the excellent persons to whom I have referred, on this subject; especially to those of the Rev. Mr. Owen, whose zealous exertions in advancement of the great cause, so often and so ably advocated by him, had so impaired his health that it was feared his useful services could not be continued. I am happy to add that he was convalescent when I left England; and even if he should be compelled to withdraw from the active station heretofore filled by him with an union of talent, animation, and diligence, as well as with a good-will towards India that cannot be surpassed, I feel confident that his able and worthy coadjutors who have hitherto shown equal readiness in promoting the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, throughout this portion of the British Empire, as well as in encouraging correct translations of them in all the vernacular dialects of Asia, will not slacken their exertions, or abate their zeal for these good purposes. I may indeed venture to assure this Society, from what I witnessed at different Meetings of the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society which I had the happiness to attend, that no part of the extensive funds of the Parent Society will be withheld, which may from time to time be required to accomplish the design of that admirable institution, especially as it includes an accurate intelligible

version of the divine word in every known language for the benefit of the Native Inhabitants of British India, or more comprehensively for the diffusion of real Christianity throughout every part of Asia.

"But I will not longer detain the Meeting. The Secretary will have the kindness to read a letter which has been received from one of the Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Societies, and which will be printed in the appendix to the report of the Committee's proceedings during the last year. I will only further beg leave to move "that the report be adopted, and that the usual number of copies be printed for circulation."

After this motion had been put and carried, Mr. Udny moved, in which he was seconded by W. B. Bayley, Esq. "that the Hon. J. H. Harrington, Esq. formerly President to this Society, and now a member of the Supreme Council, be requested to accept of the honorary station of Vice-President;" on the passing of which resolution Mr. Harrington, expressed 'his ready compliance with the request,' as consistent with the 'favourable views he had always entertained of this institution, and with the precedents already established in the instances of other members of the local Government.'

J. P. Larkins, Esq. one of the Vice-Presidents, then rose and said, that Mr. Harrington, having in his address to the Meeting alluded to the establishment during the year which had just closed, of a Bible Association in this city, the necessity of his enlarging on the subject had been in a great measure superseded; and the more so, as the report which had just been read, and which had received, as indeed it merited, the approbation of the Meeting, dwelt at considerable length, and in a very interesting strain upon the advantages which are likely to follow not to our Society merely, but to the Christian Community at large, from the co-operation of their own fellow-labours in the Bible Cause. "When, however," he added, "I advert to the highly esteemed gentleman by whom this association was established, and to whose care the management of it has been committed, I am justified in entertaining the most sanguine hopes of success from their laudable and well directed exertions, and I trust, Gentlemen, that a kind providence will continue to guide their steps in the way they are now proceeding. Asking your prayers, and those of every well-wisher to the Bible cause on their behalf, I will only further add, by way of moving a Resolution, 'That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be offered to the Calcutta Bible Association, which has even in this its earliest infancy, so essentially contributed to promote the circulation of the Scriptures, and further that we convey to the President and Members of that association the assurance of our earnest desire to co-operate with them, as instruments, in common with ourselves, for the purpose of distributing the greatest blessing heaven can bestow.'"

This resolution was passed with the unanimity and cordial approbation of the Meeting. G. Money, Esq. then rose and proposed the usual vote of thanks to the Secretaries and Treasurer of the Institution for their important services. This gentleman also enlarged on the advantages likely to result from the Bible Association, to which he was powerfully impelled he said, from the list of Subscribers which he held in his hand, exhibiting a multitude of small donations and contributions collected from the poorest inhabitants of the place, whose union in this truly Christian work, could not be contemplated without the liveliest hopes of great eventual good.

Some vacancies having occurred in the Committee during the last year, the following gentlemen were elected into the Committee for the ensuing year.

Dr. Hare, — F. T. Hall, Esq. — Captain Hutchinson, (of the Engineers.)

The Revd. H. Townley one of the secretaries having departed to Europe, Mr. Thomson moved and was seconded by Mr. Udny that the Rev. J. Hill be requested to accept the office of Joint Secretary in his room.

Mr. Hill was accordingly nominated, and signified his cordial acceptance of the office.

Before the Meeting broke up, Dr. Marshman presented to the Society, a copy of the whole Bible translated at Serampore, into the Chinese language, printed on Europe paper, in moveable types. It was felt to be an occasion for congratulation that this important work had been at length so happily completed. — *John Bull.*

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, MARCH 4, 1823.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 31 0	30 0
Unremittable ditto,	8 0	7 8
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April 1822,	26 0	25 0
Bank Shares,	62 0	61 0 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	207 0	206 0
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount,	at 2-5 per cent.	
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 3-5 per cent.		

Reply to the Letter of a Griffin.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir,

I beg to state for the information of the Griffin of this morning, that "the large square usually called Loli Dickey," as he terms it, but for which I would prefer its more courtly designation, Tank-square, used after dark to be somewhat too much frequented by a certain description of not very creditable characters to the annoyance of quiet and peaceable pedestrians. Formerly there were iron seats around the tank, but disorderly persons, amongst whom, I regret to say, were a large proportion of European sailors found them very convenient places of rest, and I have not unfrequently, in taking my morning walk in the square, beheld them steeped in dew, and balmy sleep reposing their listless length along the hard and uninviting railing, I regret much that for the purpose of preventing those nuisances it has been thought necessary to deny all access to the interior of the square after dark, for often have I enjoyed a calm moon light walk on the borders of its beautiful tank.

It is a subject of surprise with every one, that this really magnificent square does not hold out more attractions as an evening promenade. Enlivened with the cheering notes of music, it would surely be more inviting than the heated pavement of the Fort, which we see crowded with the beauty and fashion of Calcutta; there retiring amid its ample shades might the fortunate swain tell out his tender tale of love, and there might the coy consenting maiden speak peace to his anxious mind unimpeded by the bustle of the promenaders, and secured from the vigilant scrutiny of attendant chaperons. Some trifling police regulations might prevent the interruption of disorderly persons.

It might have occurred to your Griffinish Correspondent to translate the Native term, "Chumra ka Nautch" "the Leather apron assembly," which I think would have given him a correct an idea of a Mason's Lodge as the English term conveys; respecting which I presume the Griffin is as much in the dark as with the Hindoostanee that puzzled him so much.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant.

Calcutta, March 5, 1823.

BERRATA.

C—.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

I beg you will do me the favor to correct a typographical error which, I find, has crept into my letter inserted in the JOURNAL of this morning.

For "both of which proprietary right &c." read "of which both the proprietary right &c."

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

March 6, 1823.

JOHN W. RICKETTS.

In the JOURNAL of the 5th instant, Letter headed "UNION CHARTER," page 60, column 2, line 16, for "who has left for a season," read "who has left us for a season;"—line 52, for "Peerage System," read "Fellow System."

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—CONDE DO RIO PARDO. (P.) inward-bound, remain.—BARRETTO JUN. (P.) and FRANCIS WARDEN, passed up,—SIR EDWARD PAGET, and ELIZA, passed down.

Kedgerie.—NERBUDDA, proceeded down,—LORD WELLINGTON, (P.) and SUM, (brig), outward-bound, remain.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships GENERAL HEWETT, and THAMES, under dispatch.

Saugor.—DAVID SCOTT, for London, via Cape in 3 or 4 days.

The THETIS, arrived on Wednesday below Chandpaul Ghaut.

Deaths.

At Sydney, New South Wales, on the 25th of October last, Mr. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Master Pilot in the Honourable Company's Bengal Marine Service.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS-DAY.

	H.	M.
Morning.....	11	4
Evening.....	11	28
Moon's Ago,.....	25	Days.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Jaleon..... per maund	14 0 a	14 8
Cutehoura.....	12 8 a	13 8
Grain, Rice, Patna.....	2 2 a	2 4
Patchery, 1st.....	2 4 a	2 8
Ditto, 2d.....	1 12 a	1 14
Moongy, 1st.....	1 8 a	1 9
Ditto, 2d.....	1 6 a	1 7
Ballum, 1st.....	1 7 a	1 8
Wheat, Doods.....	1 2 a	1 3
Gram, Patna.....	1 7 a	1 8
Dhall, Urruhr, good.....	1 9 a	1 10
Indigo, Fine purple and violet.....	290 0 a	295 0
Ordinary ditto.....	280 0 a	285 0
Dull blue.....	260 0 a	270 0
Inferior purple and violet.....	240 0 a	250 0
Strong copper.....	275 0 a	285 0
Ordinary ditto.....	230 0 a	240 0
Oude, fine.....	250 0 a	260 0
Ditto, ordinary.....	200 0 a	220 0
Saltetre, Culmee, 1st sort.....	6 0 a	5 8
2d sort.....	4 12 a	4 14
3d sort.....	4 0 a	4 6

Indigo.—The market is now getting very bare of fine Indigo, and inferior qualities rather in improved demand.—At the Exchange sale of 28th ultimo, good and middling Benares went off briskly at 250 to 271 per maund, in bond—Several other sales have taken place during the week at our quotations.

Cotton.—The demand for this still continues limited, and confined to native purchasers.—At Mirzapore, on the 26th ultimo, new Bandah was stated at 18, and Cutehoura at 15 5 per local maund.—At Jeagunij, on the 1st instant, new Bandah was stated at 15 to 15-4 and Cutehoura at 12-14 to 12-15 per maund—no sales—stock 22,000 maunds.—At Canton, on the 19th of January, Bombay 1st sort was quoted at 8, Bengal Jaleon, &c. at 9, and Madras at 11 tales.

Grain.—Continues in fair demand, at our quotations.

Saltetre.—The market continues heavy, and ordinary qualities rate a shade lower.

Sugar.—Good qualities in fair demand, we have no alteration to state in prices.

Pepper.—Steady, at our quotations.

Opium.—The transactions in this have not been extensive since the H. C. sale of the 1st instant.—At Canton, on the 19th of January, Patna was quoted at 2,400, Benares at 2,350 dollars per chest, Malva at 1,380, and Turkey at 1,200 dollars per pecul.

Statement shewing the Result of the Opium Sale, which took place at the Exchange, on the 1st of March, 1823.

Quality.	Chests sold.	Produce in Sa. Rs.	Average per chest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Behar in large casks.....	1489	45,206,604	3036 0 0	3175	2970
Ditto small ditto.....	414	568,422	1373 0 0	1500	1285
Benares,	339	961,860	2837 6 0	2953	2793
Total, ..	2035	6,056,886	2976 2 0		

N. B.—The number of chests sold was 2,242, but we only calculate the small boxes as half chests, in the above Statement.

Piece Goods.—Have generally given way a little since our last—a heavy stock in the market.

Metals.—Spelter has declined about four annas per maund since our last—Copper, sheathing also on the decline—Iron, Swedish, steady; English rather looking down—Lead, pig, in good demand, and looking up—Sheet, firm, at our quotations—Steel, Swedish and English, without alteration.

Freight to London—May be rated at £4-10 to £6-10 per ton.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable..... Premium.....	30 0 a	31 0
Non-Remittable, Certificates, 5 p. ct., ditto ..	6 0 a	7 0